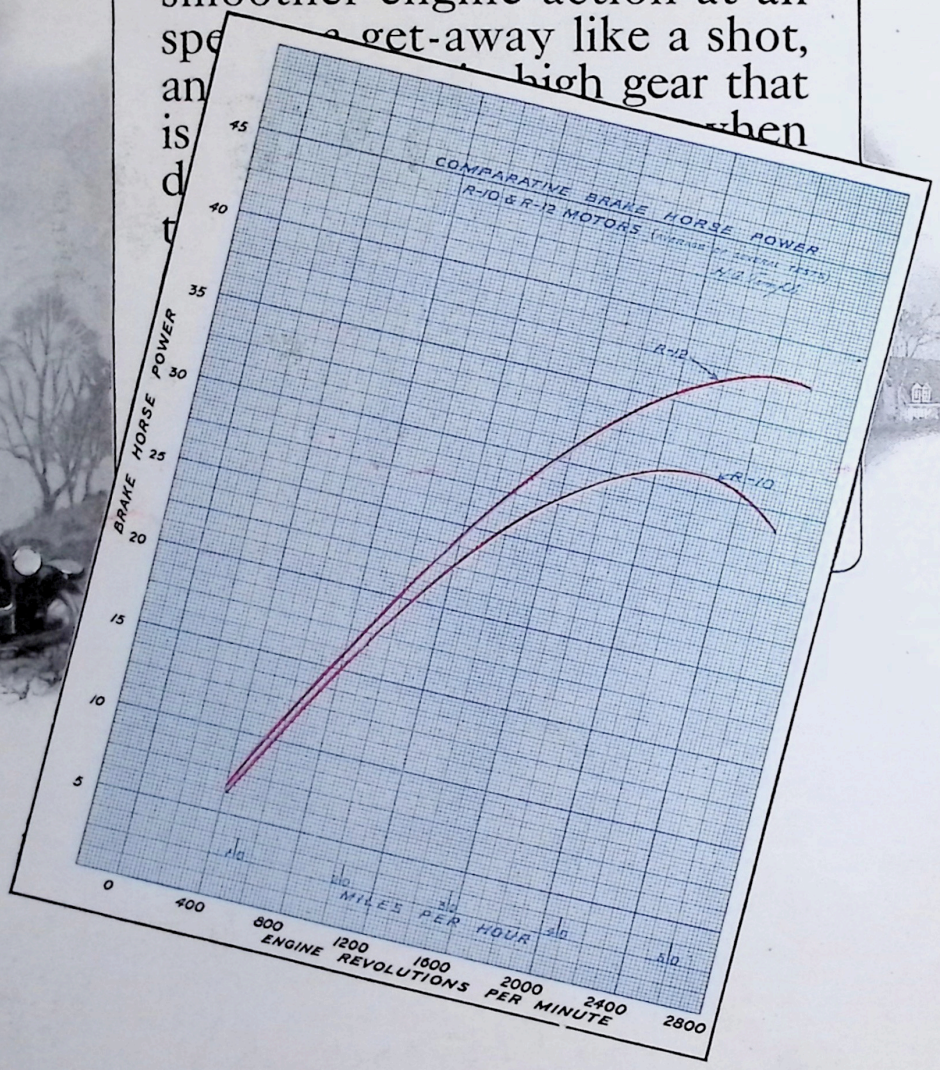
December 1923 10 Cents

Fruit, Garden AND Home

The New **Hupmobile**

MUCH greater power accounts for the magnificently improved performance of the new Hupmobile.

Not only greater speed, but smoother engine action at all spe… get-away like a shot, an… high gear that is … when d… t…



The power curve chart reproduced above represents a very close approach to the engineering ideal in the development of power by an automobile engine.

You will note that the upper curve—which records not one test, but the average of a number of tests with the new Hupmobile—shows a steady increase in power up to a speed of 50 miles per hour.

Moreover, this maximum power is sustained, as the curve shows, over a range from about 2300 engine revolutions per minute to about 2600 revolutions per minute.

The upper curve means a more complete elimination of vibration and other physical forces which tend to interfere with full and free power development.

A heavier counter-balanced crankshaft, larger bearings, lighter pistons and connecting rods—these are some of the engineering refinements which make it possible for the new Hupmobile to develop its greater power so easily and so smoothly.

Never before have we built such an engine. Never before has any Hupmobile—fine as they all have been—given its owners such splendid results in all the performance-abilities which make or mar the owner's satisfaction.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan

FRUIT, GARDEN AND HOME

E. T. MEREDITH

RECENTLY, I attended a convention. When I got home, I told Mrs. Meredith about it. And after telling her about it, the thought struck me that what I had said to her, applies to every reader of Fruit, Garden and Home.

"I met a lot of your old friends at Minneapolis the other day," I said. "No, not just acquaintances—but friends you have known for years; friends who have done much to aid you every day."

"Why, what do you mean?" Mrs. Meredith asked, just as you might ask.

"Well, in that convention room was 'Knox Gelatine,' 'Jello,' 'Royal Baking Powder,' 'Quaker Oats,' 'Pillsbury's Best,' 'Kellogg's Corn Flakes,' 'Postum,' and others all taking part in the proceedings."

"Are you joking?" interrupted Mrs. Meredith.

"No, not at all. Don't you know that Mrs. Knox who continues the successful conduct of her husband's business since his death, in the manufacture of Knox Gelatine, was there, and a very talented woman she is. So were Mr. Gilfillan and Mr. Wilson of 'Jello' and a lot of others. You see, I met the people who are back of these brands and trade names; the folks who produce these many helpful friends for you.

"I met Mr. J. S. Fishback, a young man who is taking up his father's work in manufacturing 'Virginia Sweet' pancake flour—a fine young fellow; and Mr. Robert R. Clark of 'Aunt Jemima'—tall, dignified and courteous. Then, there was Mr. Bull of 'Cream of Wheat,' lithe and full of nervous energy; Mr. Austin Iglehart of 'Swan's Down'; Mr. J. F. O'Brien of 'Kellogg's Corn Flakes,' and Mr. Francis of 'Ralston Purina,' and Mr. Guernsey of 'Wheatina.'

"Mr. Sidney Colgate of 'Colgates' was there; he is of the fourth or fifth generation of his family to serve the American public in the business; and Messrs. Gilgis and Redlin of 'Palmolive,' and Mr. Conway of 'Peet Bros.'

"Mr. Bristley of 'Royal Baking Powder' made a speech, a good one, too; Mr. Bell of 'Calumet Baking Powder'; Mr. Seldon of 'Rumford Baking Powder'; Mr. Althouse of 'Pond's Extract'; Mr. Paul Tunnell of 'Price's Extracts'; and Mr. Couglan of 'George Washington Coffee' were also there.

"Mr. Bell of 'Gold Medal Flour,' and Mr. Hutchinson of 'Pillsbury's Best'; Mr. Small of 'Postum,' Mr. Fred Mason of 'Domino Sugar,' and Mr. Fox of 'Shredded Wheat'; Mr. Ware of 'Log Cabin Syrup'; Mr. Barbour of 'Beechnut,' Mr. West of 'Welch's Grape Juice,' and Mr. Goldbaum of 'Fels Naptha,' and Mr. Talmadge of 'Baker Extracts' were among other good friends of yours I saw there."

THE point is this: Many of us fall into the habit of thinking of these "friends" of ours, helpful friends making the day's work easier for us, as being merely inanimate things we buy at the shops and stores. They are names to many of us. Fruit, Garden and Home is one of the links whereby these "friends" of yours have a chance to become acquainted with you, and you with them.

Fruit, Garden and Home is going to act as "social secretary" and from time to time introduce "friend to friend," and we stand back of that introduction. If ever you are disappointed in any you meet in our columns or there is any misunderstanding or you feel you did not get exactly what you were led to believe you would get, let us know and we will make it right, even to the extent of refunding any money you may have spent.

Our readers are our "friends." Fruit, Garden and Home is the friend to every reader. These, and other great manufacturers, are your "friends" and our "friends." Our readers can serve themselves and us by making it a point to patronize our advertising friends, and in that way our three interests will be mutually beneficial.

E. T. M.

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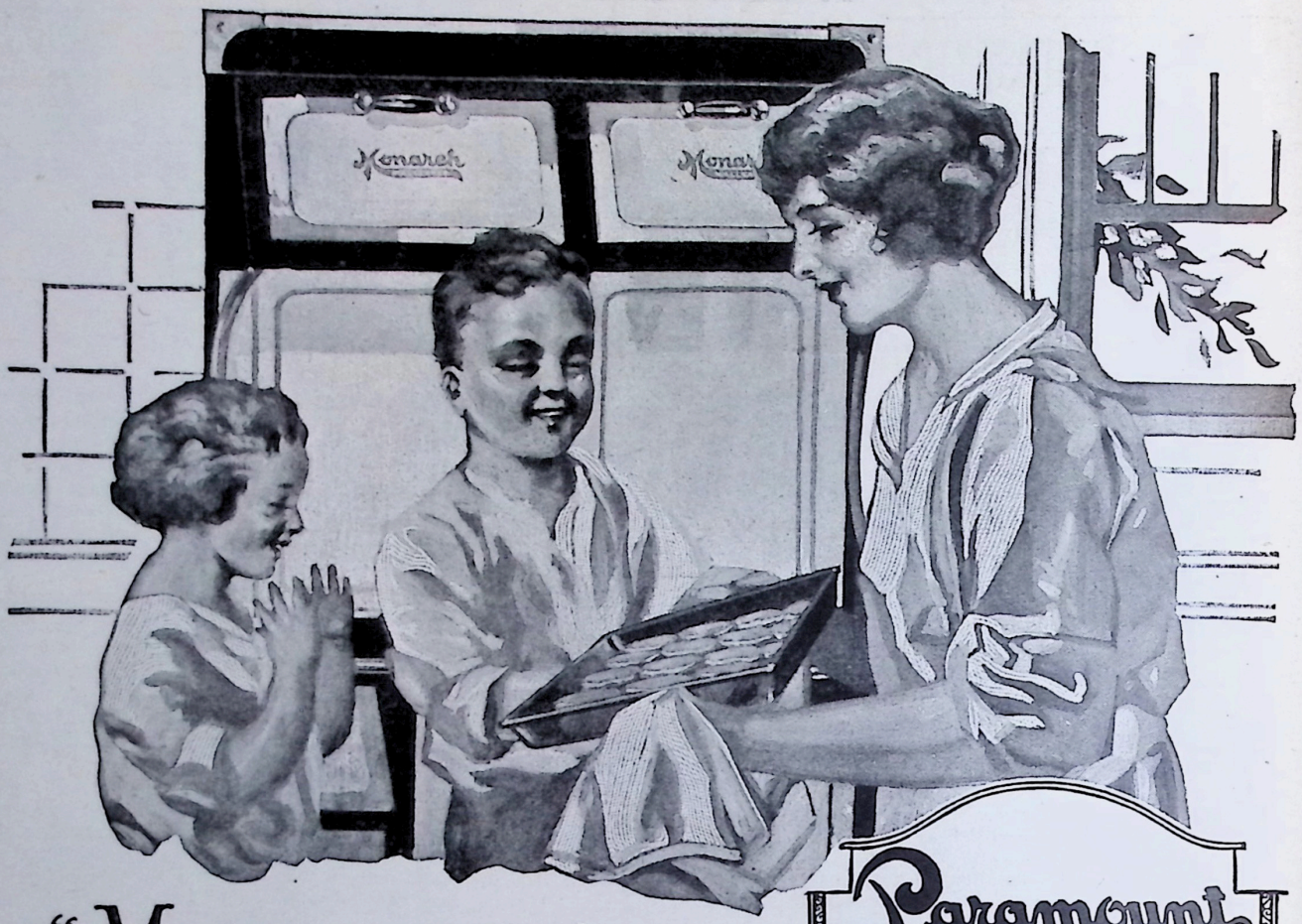

"Mother, you're the bestes' cook in the whole world!"

What gives a mother greater pleasure than to make the kiddies happy with the goodies she prepares for them. And how simple it is with a Monarch Range in your kitchen.

A Monarch oven is ready for any kind of baking in remarkably quick time—and with such little fuel.

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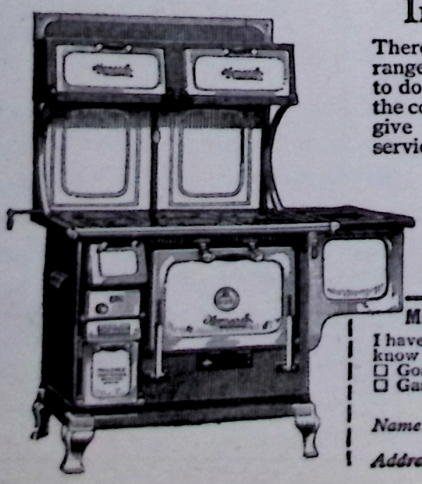

Investigate Now

There's no economy in using the old range even though it can be made to do for another year or so. Mail the coupon for information that will give you new ideas of what range service and economy should be.

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MALLEABLE

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I have checked here the type of range I would like to know about

☐ Coal and Wood Range ☐ Gas-Coal Combinatton
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Name.....

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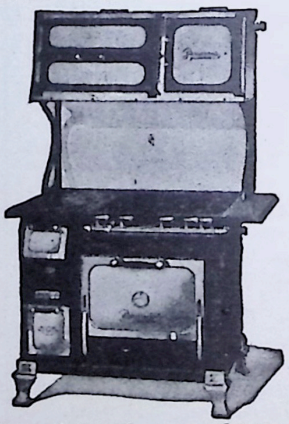
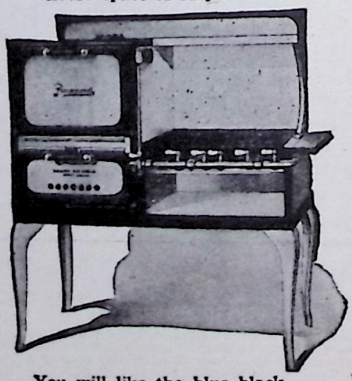
Gas and Combination Ranges



A complete coal range and a complete gas range combined within a floors' space of only 36 inches.



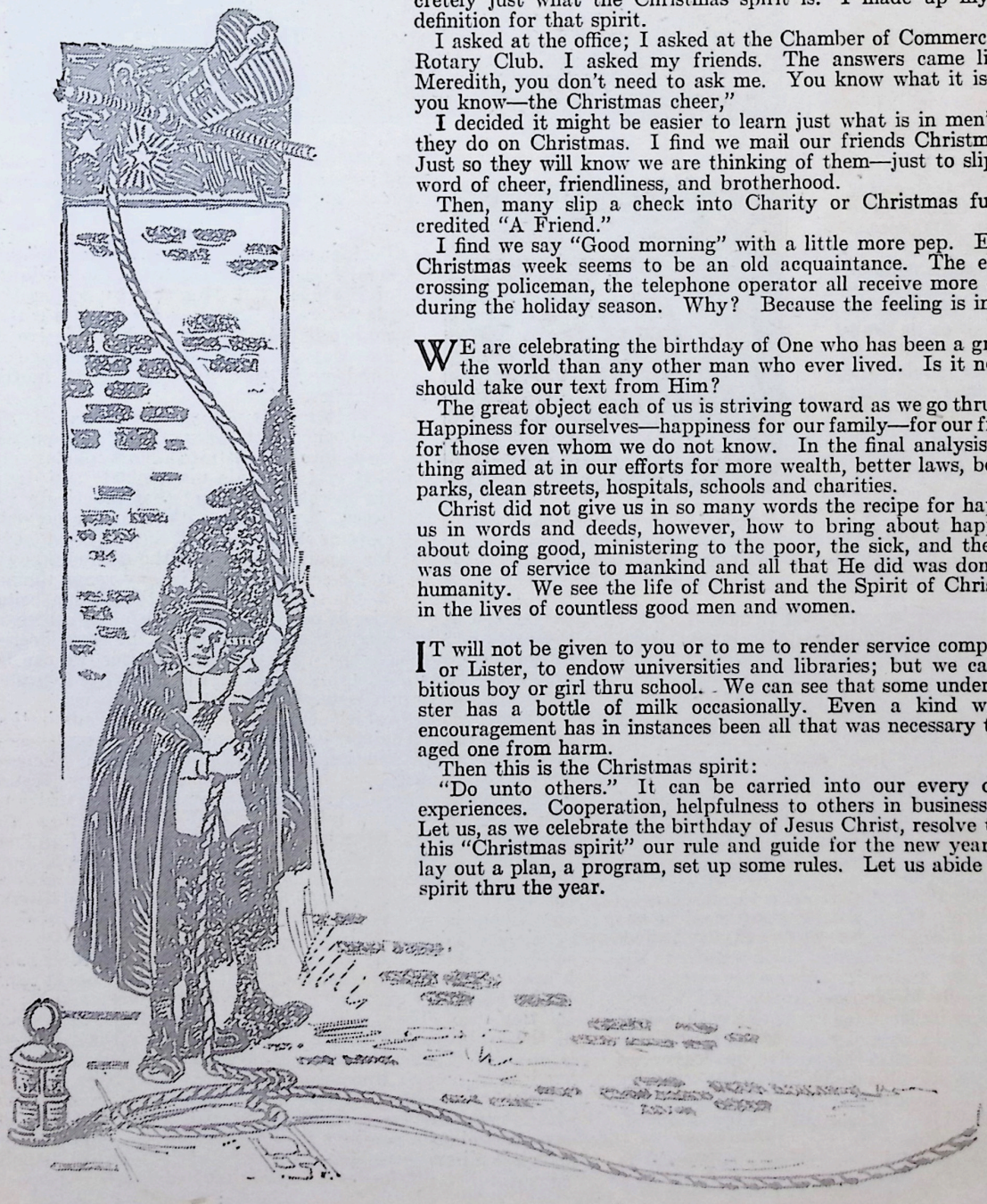
You will like the blue-black Mirco trimmings which replace the usual nickel plating on this handsome gas range.

FRUIT, GARDEN AND HOME

Vol. 2 No. 4

The Spirit of Christmas

EDWIN T. MEREDITH



EVERYBODY talks about the spirit of Christmas. Do you know what it is? I believe that each and every one of us know what it is, live it, practice it, and believe in it. But not one in ten can promptly say concretely just what the Christmas spirit is. I made up my mind to find a definition for that spirit.

I asked at the office; I asked at the Chamber of Commerce; I asked at the Rotary Club. I asked my friends. The answers came like this: "Why, Meredith, you don't need to ask me. You know what it is—just, just, well, you know—the Christmas cheer,"

I decided it might be easier to learn just what is in men's minds by what they do on Christmas. I find we mail our friends Christmas cards. Why? Just so they will know we are thinking of them—just to slip up close with a word of cheer, friendliness, and brotherhood.

Then, many slip a check into Charity or Christmas funds and have it credited "A Friend."

I find we say "Good morning" with a little more pep. Everyone we meet Christmas week seems to be an old acquaintance. The elevator man, the crossing policeman, the telephone operator all receive more cheerful greetings during the holiday season. Why? Because the feeling is in the air.

WE are celebrating the birthday of One who has been a greater influence in the world than any other man who ever lived. Is it not fitting that we should take our text from Him?

The great object each of us is striving toward as we go thru life is Happiness. Happiness for ourselves—happiness for our family—for our friends—happiness for those even whom we do not know. In the final analysis, happiness is the thing aimed at in our efforts for more wealth, better laws, better cities, larger parks, clean streets, hospitals, schools and charities.

Christ did not give us in so many words the recipe for happiness. He told us in words and deeds, however, how to bring about happiness. He went about doing good, ministering to the poor, the sick, and the needy. His life was one of service to mankind and all that He did was done in the spirit of humanity. We see the life of Christ and the Spirit of Christmas exemplified in the lives of countless good men and women.

IT will not be given to you or to me to render service comparable to Pasteur or Lister, to endow universities and libraries; but we can help some ambitious boy or girl thru school. We can see that some undernourished youngster has a bottle of milk occasionally. Even a kind word and a little encouragement has in instances been all that was necessary to save a discouraged one from harm.

Then this is the Christmas spirit:

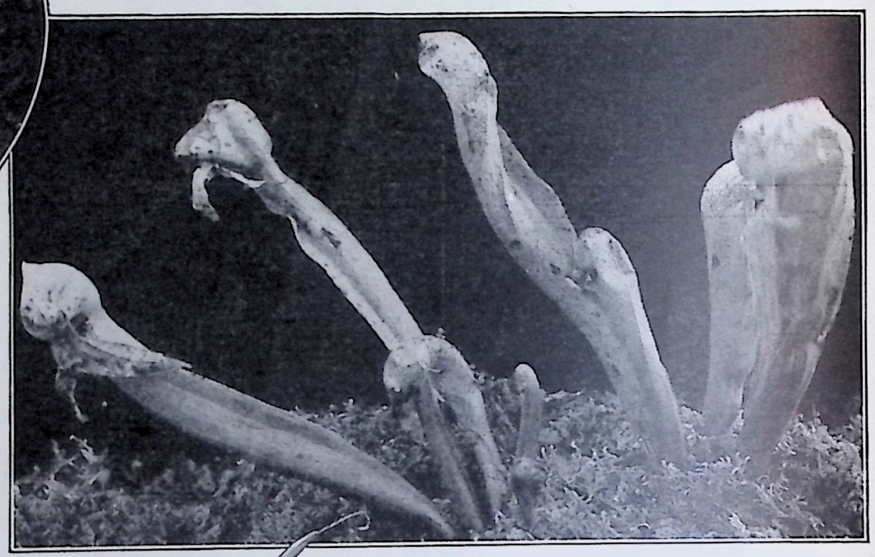
"Do unto others." It can be carried into our every day contacts and experiences. Cooperation, helpfulness to others in business, square dealings. Let us, as we celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ, resolve that we will make this "Christmas spirit" our rule and guide for the new year. Let each of us lay out a plan, a program, set up some rules. Let us abide by the Christmas spirit thru the year.

Strange Habits of Carnivorous Plants

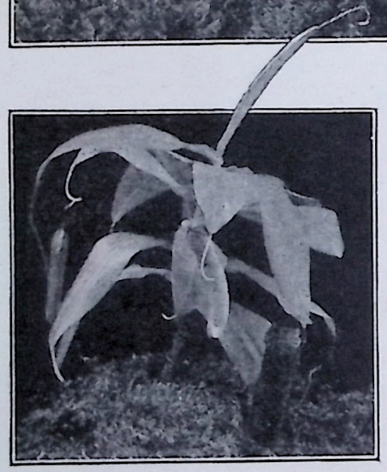
ALBERT A. HANSEN

Plants That Prey on Insects Are Found In Many Parts of This Country

The Venus Fly-trap here pictured has caught one victim; the head and wing of the captured fly may be seen protruding from the edge of the trap. Several other traps are ready to capture unwary insects



The California Pitcher Plant, with its hooded and windowed pitchers and fish-tail-like platform at the entrance to each pitcher



Newpenthes, showing three pitchers in various stages of development. Note the heavy rim on the mature pitcher in the foreground

PLANTS are ordinarily looked upon as food for the animal kingdom. In the case of some species of plants, this rule has been so completely reversed that they have actually become carnivorous, depending upon insects for part of their food supply. The number of these flesh-eating plants is much greater than is ordinarily realized, almost 400 species being now known to science.

Perhaps the most prominent member of the insectivorous flora is the sparkling little Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), famous alike for its flesh-devouring habits and its glittering beauty. The leaf is round and flat, and well supplied with a number of slender, erect, hair-like tentacles each of which terminates in a spherical drop of secreted matter that glistens and sparkles in a most attractive manner whenever the sun's rays chance to shine upon this remarkable plant. The Sundew is indeed well named but woe unto the unwary mosquito, fly or gnat which allows itself to be enticed by the glitter and sweet taste of the treacherous dew; the insect's legs are readily caught in the mucilaginous secretion and the more the unfortunate victim struggles the greater is the rapidity with which the remainder of its body becomes involved. The stimulus of the flesh causes all the neighboring tentacles to bend toward and slowly enwrap the entire body of the insect, accompanied by a greater exudation of the death-dealing liquid.

The leaf now assumes the shape of a miniature bowl; the copious exudation of liquid is sufficient to literally drown the prisoner, and the soft parts of the body are gradually digested in this improvised stomach. Chemists have demonstrated that the peptic juices secreted by the leaf are very similar in composition to the gastric juice of the higher animals. Surely no tortures of the Spanish Inquisition can excel the torments inflicted upon the unfortunate little victim as it is actually drowned or digested alive! When the blood-thirsty leaf has assimilated all the nourishment possible the glands dry and all that remains of the little corpse is allowed to blow away in the wind; the deadly dew soon makes its appearance once more and the greedy leaf is ready for another dupe. The Sundew seems never to suffer from indigestion due to overeating since the process may be repeated scores of times by this insatiable plant. It is interesting to note that the carnivorous leaves are not readily fooled since the stimulus which causes the tentacles to move cannot be readily imparted by a match stick or any other similar inanimate object; it can be readily induced, however, by a small piece of meat.

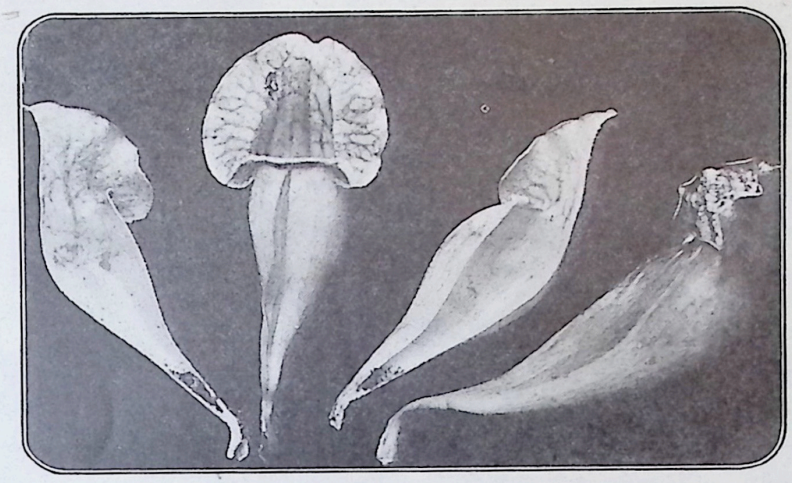
The graceful, slender-leaved Sundew (*Drosera filiformis*) is not as common as the round-leaved species just described. The Portuguese Sundew (*Drosophyllum lusitanicum*) finds strange use by the inhabitants of Portugal and Morocco, by whom the plants are utilized to catch flies much as we use fly-paper. Tho a close relative of its American namesake, the Portuguese Sundew is not endowed with motile tentacles.

That insects actually suffer pain is an established fact. Experiments conducted upon ants demonstrate almost conclusively that certain acids may inflict pain upon the insects. The fact that practically all insects are gifted with complex nervous systems indicates that they at least have the capacity for pain, altho it is not known if the sensations are in any sense similar to the sensations which the human being has learned to recognize as painful. It is doubtful, of course, if the pains of insects have been developed to the same degree of complexity as have the pains of man; however, we can be practically certain that insects have the capacity to suffer physical sensations analogous to what we know as pain.

A heartless plant, which nevertheless compels our admiration because of the ingenuity of its contrivances to secure proficiency in its murderous practices, is the Venus Fly-trap (*Dionaea muscipula*), named after the goddess Venus, perhaps because of the shell-like shape. The plant has an interesting distribution since it grows wild only in a restricted swampy area of a few square miles in the vicinity of Wilmington, North Carolina. Unlike the innocent looking Sundew, this plant has a most vicious appearance, due to the bear-trap-like modification of the tips of the leaves. The curious, circular leaf-tips fold lengthwise along the midrib; they are fringed each with a border of bristle-like hairs. The inner face of this strange leaf-tip possesses six delicate hairs, three on each side. Each of these hairs is practically a trigger since the barest touch of an insect upon one of them will cause almost an instantaneous snapping of the tiny trap. The bordering bristles interlock in the manner of the rabbit-trap, and the luckless victim is thus securely imprisoned. Curiously enough, the stimulus causing the sudden locking can only be transmitted thru the trigger hairs. Covering the inner surface of this odd structure are innumerable glands which secrete a purplish digestive juice containing an enzyme similar to pepsin, a juice which kills the hapless insect in a most miserable fashion. It seems as if the zenith of diabolical ingenuity is attained in this remarkable plant; the entrapped

victim must suffer severely as it is literally digested alive. When flies are captured it is sometimes possible to see within a pitiable spectacle as the living sacrifice to vegetable cruelty squirms and twists in its expiring agonies. When the digestible portions are entirely used up, the trap slowly opens, the hard parts of the insect are allowed to blow away and the leaf is ready for another orgy.

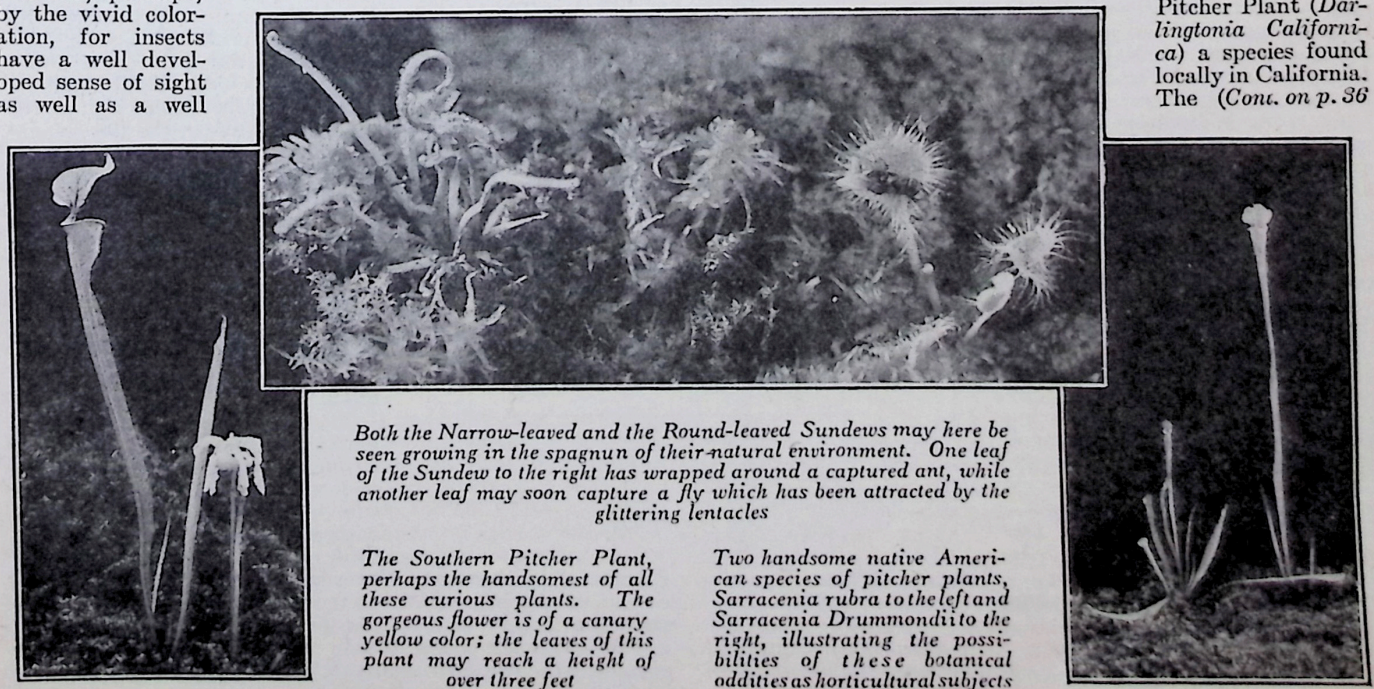
Unlike the Sundew, the Venus Fly-trap is readily fooled; it requires but the touch of a knife point to snap the trap, altho such closure does not seem to take place with the same rapidity as the response to the touch of an insect. If its efforts are not rewarded with an insectivorous meal, the trap slowly opens and is ready for action in a few hours. If fed with quantities of beef, to which the trap promptly responds, the plants seem to suffer from indigestion, since each leaf is capable of absorbing only about three good sized meals, and will not readily respond if overfed. Too much meat may even result fatally to the rapacious plant. The tiny tube-like structures in the leaf are thought to be the means by which the nutritive substances of the fleshy diet are absorbed. Venus Fly-traps may be successfully grown in the conservatory. In the northern part of the United States, the most famous of the animal-devouring plants is the Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*); there are few northern bogs which are not inhabited by this species. In their natural environment, the hollow, urn-shaped leaves, from which the plant receives its name, form a rosette which is half submerged in the soft and spongy sphagnum of the bog. The pitchers are usually about half filled with a liquid which is chiefly rain water, since little if any secretion is added by the leaf. The top of the green cornucopia is crowned with a flattened blade, gorgeous in its coloration of purple lines upon the yellowish-green background; in addition the surface of the blade is well covered with a profusion of long, stiff hairs which, take note, all point in a downward direction. The rim of this urn-like trap is rounded and tough; immediately under this edge a sweetened liquid is secreted. Below the secretion is a smooth and slippery platform.



The leaves of the commonest of our pitcher plants, (Sarrracenia purpurea.) One leaf has been halved lengthwise to show the organic remains, consisting mainly of ants and flies, in the base of the pitcher. Note the liner on the blade of the leaf and the downward-pointing hairs

Lured, perhaps, by the vivid coloration, for insects have a well developed sense of sight as well as a well developed natural curiosity, the victim alights upon the platform made by the crowning blade, and is attracted to the rim by the sweet secretion. There is no turning back at this stage since the spike-like hairs are a formidable barrier against progress in any direction except toward the fatal rim. If, perchance, the insect had alighted on the top of the pitcher, it would have been guided toward the rim by the flange-like wing which extends the entire length of the upper surface. Having feasted upon the treacherous liquid, which is said to be intoxicating, the visitor cannot turn back because of the barrier of hairs; it must needs go upon the slippery platform which furnishes such an insecure foothold that the insect readily slides into the death-dealing waters below. The wetted wings will not permit of aerial flight, so the little prisoner climbs to the rim only to slide back to the liquid which is destined to be its grave. Again and again the warrior battles for life; but no matter how bravely the stout-hearted victim struggles the result is always the same. Finally it sinks with exhaustion into the cold waters, a sacrifice to the cupidity of its captor. The little corpse disintegrates, yielding its nourishment to be absorbed, perhaps, by the fine hairs in the base of the hollow leaf. The southern pitcher plant (*Sarracenia flava*) has a somewhat different appearance; its leaves are tall, graceful and erect; well deserving the appellations sometimes given of Huntsman's Cup and Trumpet Leaf. These leaves sometimes grow extremely large, attaining occasionally a height of three feet or more. The top of the trumpet-like leaf is well guarded against the entrance of rain-water by a handsome flap; within there is an exudation of a liquid which becomes the grave of many curious but unwise insects. The handsome flower is especially to be noted; it is yellow in color and oftentimes of tremendous size, a maximum width of eight inches being sometimes attained. As with its northern relative, this treacherous plant attracts insects not only by the vividness of its color but by the exudation of honey-like juices which entice the unwary upon the slippery walls, whence they slide to their doom.

One of the most curious of our native insectivorous plants is the California Pitcher Plant (*Darlingtonia Californica*) a species found locally in California. The (*Cont. on p. 36*



Both the Narrow-leaved and the Round-leaved Sundews may here be seen growing in the spagnun of their natural environment. One leaf of the Sundew to the right has wrapped around a captured ant, while another leaf may soon capture a fly which has been attracted by the glittering lentacles

The Southern Pitcher Plant, perhaps the handsomest of all these curious plants. The gorgeous flower is of a canary yellow color; the leaves of this plant may reach a height of over three feet

Two handsome native American species of pitcher plants, Sarracenia rubra to the left and Sarracenia Drummondii to the right, illustrating the possibilities of these botanical oddities as horticultural subjects

Pointers That Make a House a Home

A. W. ROE

View from rear and west side

Looking down the north side

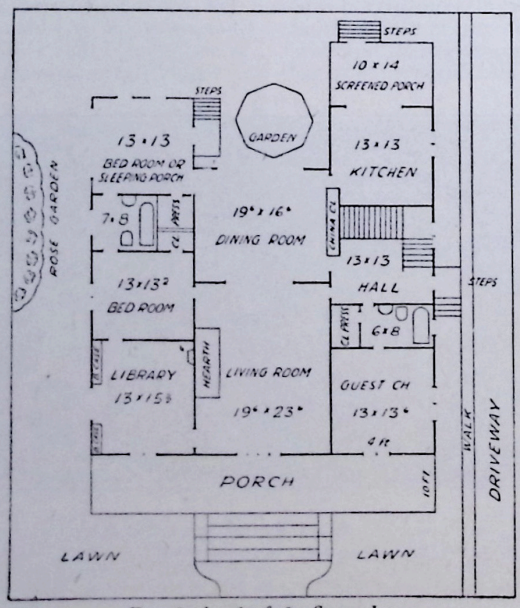
The house that grew into a real home

ANYBODY can build a house," so an old adage runs, "but it takes a heap o' livin' in one to make it a real home." But more than mere living in a house is required to transform it into a real home. The home-making instinct must be instinctive in the residents. Distinctive homes do not just grow as did Topsy. They require careful planning and construction from the foundation stone to the comb of the attic. But even tho the house may be satisfying architecturally, in order for it to possess an inviting and home-like atmosphere, it must take on a personality of its own—a personality that is pleasing because it reflects something of the people who live in it.

Homes are much better planned today than they have ever been before in America. But still it is not seldom that we meet with instances where money and time have both been lavished upon a creation that is grotesque or vulgar, combining inharmonious features, or set in surroundings not pleasing to the eye. In the matter of achieving a home that is a masterpiece, Mr. George Williamson and his wife, professors in the State Normal College in the historic old town of Natchitoches, Louisiana, are to be congratulated for their recent success.

Altho the Williamson home was completed just a little over a year ago, it has assumed, already, a homelike and distinctive atmosphere. In summer vines cover its walls and porches; the canna lily adds its sprays of bloom in recesses near the foundations of the house as it mingles its broad leaves with the broader ones of the gigantic caladium and the taller foliage of the banana plant. And in winter, there is the glow of the roaring fire in the open fireplace in the living room. Here the visitor is made welcome as he is taken up with the pleasures of viewing the professor's archeological collections of Louisiana history. The interior of the house possesses a classic beauty—almost Grecian—that is a blending of the old southern atmosphere with some of the best features of our present time.

The best homes in our country are not necessarily those of great cost. In fact, those homes upon which only a limited amount of money is expended are often better examples of taste than others that are the result of lavish and thotful spending.



Rough sketch of the floor plan

Mrs. Williamson says she had long cherished the thot of someday owning a home of her own, a home that would be made sacred because it represented the savings of a lifetime devoted to teaching. The opportunity came, she says, when she purchased a very desirable lot, adjoining that of her husband's home a few years ago. Then when the building boom swept over her picturesque little city two years ago, she arranged with the local building and loan association to finance the proposition.

"Then we began to plan the house itself," she continues. "We found ourselves flooded with suggestions from interested friends. Finally we decided on a very simple and plain exterior.

"The house was to be a one story arrangement until it was found that too much space under the roof would go to waste. Then it was decided to utilize this space by adding the rooms in the second story. We thus secured at one stroke four full-sized rooms with high ceilings, one bath, one trunk room, and two small dressing rooms.

"After we had finished our plans of the downstairs floor, we turned them over to our good friend, Mr. Boyd, a country carpenter, who takes much pride in his work. The house, when finished, cost us about $8,000. This included all plumbing and lighting fixtures as well as the built-in features in the library and the dining room. We believe we saved at least $4,000 by careful planning and by using the services of our country friend."

A visit to the home will confirm Mrs. Williamson's opinion as to the probable saving. The house sets well back from the street. Its lines are even and simple, ornate features being conspicuous by their absence. Simplicity is the keynote of the view from the street.

The wide and spacious porch, extending clear across the front, is covered by an extension of the main roof of the building, which is supported by four fluted columns with plain Doric base and capital. The columns, of cast iron, are guaranteed by the manufacturer to last twice as long as wooden columns. The plain design of the front roof is broken by four double-sash windows that add an attractive feature.

The woodwork of the interior is finished in cream or ivory enamel. All downstairs rooms are papered with small or almost invisible designs, warm tints pre- (*Continued on page 27.*

The Christmas Complex

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

BECAUSE the passing of many Decembers has made me a tough old Christmasite, I feel entitled to say some of the things the young and tender dare not say about Christmas, and to dig into this Christmas complex and see what can be done about it. For about forty-six years I have been dividing my years into two portions: From January to July I worry over saving enough money to pay for last year's Christmas presents, and from July to December I worry about saving enough money to pay for this year's Christmas presents. December I set aside as a special month—it is the month I worry because I know I am going to spend a lot of money on Christmas presents of the sort properly entitled things-folks-would-rather-have-had-something-else-than.

There can be no question that in America, with one hundred and ten million inhabitants, at least thirty-two million people begin to shudder over the imminence of Christmas on or about the first day of November. Last year's struggles and despair over the selection of twenty-three presents for twenty-three different men, women and children comes to mind, and we begin to feel cross and sick about having to go thru it all again. Cold shivers run up and down our backs as we anticipate mock-enthusiastic thanks of someone for something we have given her that she don't want, would rather not have, and don't know what in the dickens to do with.

In the bulk—and I hate to say it—this Christmas giving is really getting to be a nuisance. Anything becomes a nuisance when it becomes a set and loveless condition. I'll bet that if I could get all the men in America to vote on it there would be a big majority agreeing that Christmas giving had now lined up with death and taxes—and especially with taxes. The general feeling is that, like taxes, Christmas giving has to be, but with the few understood exceptions, we could get along without either of them very happily. The general state of mind of the average Christmas giver is nicely pictured by what a lady said to my wife. "What did you give Augustus for Christmas?" my wife asked. "Oh," said the dame, "it was so hard to think of anything; he has everything already; so I gave him a check for two hundred dollars." "Oh, lovely!" said my wife, "and what did Augustus give you?" "Well, I have everything already," said the lady, "and Augustus just couldn't think of anything I'd want, so he gave me a check for two hundred dollars." They might have exchanged five dollar bills, I suppose, but that would have been rather cheap.

The unpleasant side of the Christmas complex is the feeling that we must give to a lot of people we don't really care a hang about, and that we must give everyone more than we can afford to give. That is what is driving Christmas on the rocks. That is why quite a few of us—if we had the bravery—would urge congress to pass an amendment to the constitution abolishing Christmas giving. If we could get that done there would be some fun in it again; I'd love to bootleg a motion picture machine for my boy and it would be delightful to peer around the corner of the block for anti-gift officials and then dodge home with an illicit fur coat for my wife. It is being expected to give that takes the pleasure out of Christmas. It is the fear that the gift will not be what is expected that makes Christmas giving so sad.

I blame ourselves for that. We have all said a few times too often: "It is the spirit of the gift and not its intrinsic value that matters." The trouble is we have usually said it in the bosom of our family while doing up the three cent Christmas card for Aunt Susan. Instead of saying: "Pooh for Aunt Susan! She's a cross-grained old cattawampus anyway and we won't waste even three cents on her—five counting the postage," we say: "Oh! and we must send Aunt Susan something. Suppose we send her this three cent Christmas card. After all, it is the spirit of the gift that counts, and not what it costs." After that everyone knows that if he receives a three cent Christmas card it means: "Pooh for you!" We all get to feel that. So we all spend ridiculously big amounts of money for presents for those we do like; we're afraid not to; we're afraid the folks will think we don't like them if we blow in only eighteen dollars.

Well, I can swear I love everybody—I'm always "busted" for five months following Christmas. Only, it does get, after awhile, that the "spirit of the gift" is about the same spirit as that in which I mail my check to the collector of internal revenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. And I can't say I have ever done that with a wildly joyous feeling.

The psychology of insanely extravagant Christmas giving is the same psychology that makes us all try to keep the gifts hidden until Christmas morning (or eve, if they are given then). Just as we feel that a joke is better if it has the element of surprise in it. And that is a fact, too. A surprise happiness is pleasanter than a happiness that comes on one gradually. If you like pie, then pie for dinner when you did not expect pie, is better than pie for dinner that you knew was coming. The unexpected gift is the happiest gift. So we who want to please have got into the habit of trying to give things that cost more than the receiver thought we would spend. We try to surprise our wives by giving them grand pianos when they thought we were going to give them pocket handkerchiefs. I don't say I have done exactly that, you understand. I am an author and I don't throw grand pianos around that way. But you see what I mean.

The trouble is that everyone has also got into the habit of expecting more than they expected. It is a good deal like the two old men. One said: "Well, Hennery, I don't think Silas is as strong as he used to be these days." "No," the other said drily, "and I don't think he ever was." When that girl says: "Oh, I don't expect much this Christmas!" she means she does expect much. She means she is pretending she don't expect much so that when she does get much she will be surprised. And if she don't get much she's going to be a mightily surprised girl.

I do wish the nations could get together as they did in the disarmament congress, when they all scaled down their navies, and pass resolutions and scale down the present high level of Christmas presents. And I would not want them to be scaled down too much, either. I would not want the woman who has always expected an automobile or a pearl necklace to be

MEET HENRY FORD NEXT MONTH

Recently, I had a rare opportunity to meet Henry Ford and discuss with him some of the problems of life. I spent a week in and around Dearborn, where he spends most of his time.

I talked to his associates; I visited the house where he and Mrs. Ford set up housekeeping, and the place where he was born —both of which he has completely restored. I saw him at close range; what he is doing to protect birds on his farms, how he loves trees and flowers and the outdoors.

I had a long talk with him about money, happiness, home, potatoes, power, "good times," and many other things.

What kind of a man is he? What does he think about them all? What does he consider the most important things in life? These and many more of your questions will be answered next month, in this interview which Mr. Ford gave exclusively for Fruit, Garden and Home readers. Watch for it in January.—Editor.

satisfied with a ten cent Christmas card of the sort we buy by reaching over the shoulders of eighteen other people and grabbing the first one on the top of the pile. I would like to have printed Christmas cards eliminated with the rest of the "no-love-in-it" stuff. Personally I receive a couple of hundred of those cards every Christmas; I'd give the whole bunch for a half sheet of cheap note paper with "Merry Christmas" written on it by a friend with a leaf of holly in the envelope.

The way to disarm Christmas is to give more things that we ourselves make or grow and less that we buy the way we buy feed for the cow. Looking back over many years I think the present my wife was most pleased with was an inexpensive brown wicker basket of home-made cookies a woman friend sent her. It was unexpected, it was self-made, it was prettily decorated. Personally I would rather have my folks get a five dollar bill from me, put it in an envelope and give it to me on Christmas, than be presented with six pairs of navy blue socks of the sort I invariably wear. I can buy my own socks. It is my money that is spent for the socks. That the socks are an excellent example of the Boojum Knitting Company's work does not make my heart swell and tears come to my eyes on Christmas morning.

One Christmas morning I found among my presents a parcel done up in that sort of cardboard that is used in shipping things, and I could not guess what it was. When I opened it I found it was five pounds of pecans—the giant size—from a grower in Texas. I'm exceedingly fond of pecans. Weeks before Christmas my wife had seen an advertisement of those mammoth pecans and she had sent for five pounds. That was some present! I was deeply touched and pleased. I think I kissed my wife. Without being asked, too. She hadn't been thinking of any other person when she ordered those pecans. It wasn't a case of buying pecans because they cost more than peanuts, or of buying ten bushels of pecans and dividing them among everyone she had to give presents to. I call that a proper sort of present. I liked it better than I would have liked three silk ties, twelve pair of socks, four pair of pajamas two sizes too small for me and a bottle of ink.

For a woman who likes flowers, or grows them, an inexpensive clear glass vase of satisfactory form makes just about the best present—if you can send it with a spray of your own growing of flowers in it. To send me a box of fudge made by your own hand is a pretty thing to do, but to send me a box of cigars costing eight dollars only means you have felt you had to give me something. I can hear you saying: "Oh! I'll send him a box of cigars; all men smoke—or if he don't he can give the cigars to someone else."

I have seen a small boy unwrap forty presents on Christmas morning and then sit down in the midst of a hundred dollars worth of them and play all day with a forty cent toy cart he had happened to mention he wanted. You have seen a woman return again and again to an embroidered doily a friend made and sent, and hardly glance a second time at the expensive purchased affair a wealthier friend sent.

There's nothing wrong with folks as receivers. Until the presents are opened they have that expectation urge that makes them expect costly gifts, but when the presents are opened those that have the odor of someone's personality are the presents best liked and longest treasured. Of course, if it happens to be chocolate fudge it is not treasured as long as if it were a dressing jacket. Fudge, of the kind that deserves to go gallivanting around on Christmas, is not built that way.

Christmas giving began in a sane way as a reminder to the children that Christmas was come. It probably began in Germany, with a "tree" that was only a foot or two high, and a bright red apple for each child. It was then a Christian festival and not the pagan orgy of buying and casting away that it is now. The red apple gift was meant to fix the Christmas idea in the child's mind—what the day meant, what had happened on the day. It was meant to show that it was a good day, and that something good had happened on it, long ago.

Then, presently, gingerbread figures with white and pink icing, were added to the Christmas gifts, and then small toys—oxen probably, and sheep and horses, such as were supposed to be in the stable where the manger was—cheap little toys whittled out by old peasants and sold for a few pfennigs each. It all meant something. It was millions of idea-miles away from the woman who rushes breathlessly into a shop with a long list and paws over this counter and that counter, grabbing a thing here and a thing there, and checking names off her list, each with a sigh of thankfulness that *that* name is off the list, anyway! In many of the Old World countries Christmas is still as it was. In France the day, *Noel*, is like that; the gift giving is done on New Year's Day, and that is much better. It suggests that the fiscal year has ended, that the world has treated us well the past year; that the books are balanced and there is a surplus, and that we're giving some of it to those we love, in the form of gifts.

For all the sentiment most of today's Christmas giving has, and for its connection with the birth of the founder of any religion our Christmas giving might now take place on Mohammed's birthday or the birthday of Joe Smith the Mormon. It might as well take place on the Fourth of July, Columbus Day or the day Steve Brodie jumped off the Brooklyn bridge. It has degenerated into a mere orgy of reckless and thoughtless giving and—with too many—into a day when presents are expected.

I am an author, and I have written more than a score of books. Some were little books—sold at fifty and seventy-five cents. In a proper land of Christmas giving no one, I'm sure, would rather have any other gift than a book written by the giver, with his name written in it. I can't imagine how a person can give anything more personal. Yet it is a fact that I dread to give anyone one of my little books at Christmas. It "isn't enough." They "expect more." It's "too cheap."

This is the Christmas complex I meant. It is the feeling that the cost of the gift matters. Nearly everyone has come to feel that, these days.

My cure is not to abolish Christmas. I don't believe I could do that even if I tried. My cure is for each giver to begin thinking of people about the first day of July, thinking who *not* to bother to give to first, and then thinking of gifts that will mean something more than a price tag and a retail value. The cure is to give more personal gifts, gifts we *know* will say: "I'm your Christmas present; I've come because somebody thought of you and *knew* you would like me."

This Is the Divine Workshop

"Look, Daddy, what I made at 'tool today!" said little Marilee, the other evening, as she proudly displayed a tiny booklet of rough paper. Little Marilee has just started to kindergarten. And just as proudly did she exhibit her crude drawings made in crayon.

"Look, Neighbor, at the garden seat I made last week," called out a friend, not long ago. With great pride, he took me around behind the garage, and there in his little dooryard garden was the seat. My friend got a real satisfaction in showing me that seat, because he had made it himself.

"Come over tonight," a business friend said, one day, "I want to show you the finest asters you ever laid eyes on." I went, but all the time I was seeing my friend's pride in showing them to me. The asters counted for little.

Another friend talks about his garden pool, and urges you to come see it. When you go, the most significant thing you find about it is, "I made it myself."

"See that building?" a contractor said to me, "I built it!" The glow of great pride that filled him, as he feasted his eyes upon it, can only be imagined.

One day, I met a sidewalk contractor. He took me all over town, business forgotten, in the pride of showing me "his sidewalks." How happy he was in pointing out that *his* walks did not crack!

Men have no monopoly on this universal sense of pride. If you wander into the kitchen some evening, the chances are you'll be greeted with something like this, "Look at the cake I baked today, dearie!" What an ecstasy the baker finds in proudly displaying her masterpiece! Or, she may be in the sewing room—then: "Look at the quilt I've made!" or the "little cape I've made for sister!" Again, the divine light in the eyes, the divine sense of fitness in the manner.

It may now be properly asked, What is this all about! Simply this: We are all Creators laboring in the Divine Workshop. Of course, the extent to which we do our work determines the size of our pay check—Happiness.

But that we are creators, goes without saying. We have the universal love for creative work, because of the spark of divinity within everyone of us. Why do we thrill so with pride in showing our work to others? Because there is no joy greater than the joy of creative work.

To make something with our hands or brains—this urge stamps the divine in man. Making gardens more beautiful; growing better flowers; making more attractive lawns or more comfortable homes—these are creative joys carrying a universal appeal.—*Editor.*

Mrs. Helen Fowler, who operates a profitable water lily business near Washington, D. C.

Showing some of the water lilies, lotus, night-bloomers and aquarium plants produced by Mrs. Fowler

How Water Lilies Grew Into a Business

GEORGE H. DACY

Waste Land Was Turned To a Profitable Enterprise

IN the little land of the forgotten ballot box—the voteless District of Columbia—is located the largest water lily farm in the United States, a profitable project which annually markets thousands of beautiful aquatic flowers as well as lily roots and cuttings of some twenty-five different kinds of water-loving plants which commonly are grown in aquariums.

The inception and commercial development of our champion lily farm resulted from a queer quirk of fortune. W. B. Shaw, a native of central Maine migrated to the District of Columbia where he accepted a government position and purchased a thirty-acre farm in Kenilworth, one of the suburbs of our National City of Chief Executives. There were several ponds fed by springs on the place and ultimately Mr. Shaw obtained some roots of the common white water lilies that grow luxuriantly in Maine and set them out in one of the ponds merely for his personal pleasure. The lilies prospered so he planted a second and in time a third pond, giving his neighbors the surplus flowers. Finally, he had so many beautiful lilies available that he took some into Washington and sold them to a florist. This sale was the stepping stone to his commercialization of lily growing and ultimate development of the extensive lily farm.

Mr. Shaw soon put profit into his pet hobby of lily growing and gradually added to the variety and magnitude of his operations until finally, he was successfully raising all the types of these flowers that would succeed in the latitude of our City of Presidents. He paid as high as $50 for a single root from which to start new beds. By intensive hybridization, he produced a number of the finest varieties of water lilies now grown. The W. B. Shaw, a gorgeous rose pink lily was developed in this way as well as the Luciana, a light rose-colored water flower and the Helen Fowler, a brilliant pink lily three to five inches in diameter.

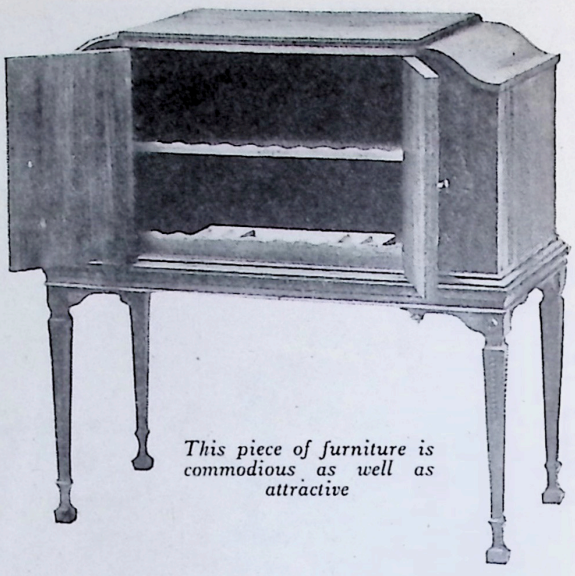
Mr. Shaw improved and expanded his lily raising operations up to the time of his death in 1912 when the lily farm descended to his daughter, Mrs. Helen Fowler. All that this lady knew about lilies was that they were beautiful aquatic plants which she greatly admired. Overnight, she became the proprietor in chief of America's largest lily farm. Forthwith, she had to institute an era of botanical investigation and study and practical research. She persisted in her self-tutored system of botanical education until she mastered all the secrets of the curious business. Today, she ranks as one of the preeminent lily experts of the world. Annually her lily farm yields her large financial returns. She has introduced efficiency into every angle of the business. Visitors from all parts of the world come to admire her twelve acre water garden which consists of twenty-nine artificial ponds fed by springs where 100 different varieties of lilies are now produced commercially on a business basis.

The Mrs. Richmond, the largest water lily known to world wide botany is grown on the Fowler lily farm. This variety has the greatest substance of any water lily ever cultivated and is the most expensive on the market today as the price of a single root is $25. The Rose Arey is a type which Mrs. Fowler has developed. It now ranks as the finest commercial pink lily on the market. The Suffragette, another of her creations is a dazzling white lily with blooms that measure six to eight inches when fully open. The Pink Opal, a small deep pink-colored lily of recent origin has a rounded bud and lasts longer after being cut than any other variety of water lily. The Izeta Jewell, named in honor of a Washington actress is a bright blue color—blue by the way is a very rare color among the lily family.

Years ago Mr. Shaw began shipping lilies to New York City where he sold the flowers to wholesale florists. The first year after all his expenses were paid, he realized a net profit of $125 from the unique business. Since that time the growth of the novel industry has been quite phenomenal. During the height of the season, from early June until the middle of August, Mrs. Fowler now markets between 3,000 and 4,000 lilies daily. Some days the pick is as high as 5,000. She sells the flowers in wholesale quantities to florists as far west as Chicago, as far north as Portland, Maine, and as far south as Macon, Georgia. In addition, she annually ships thousands of roots that sell for from $1.25 to $25 apiece to all parts of the United States as well as to some foreign fanciers.

Water lilies are easy to grow. They require open sunlight and plenty of water. In nature, they grow in still water or sluggish streams that range from a few inches to several feet deep. The tender varieties such as the blues and night-bloomers have to be started in pots in the green house. In June, in the latitude of Washington, the plants are removed from the pots and stuck in the mud of the lily pond bottom. Hardy water lilies can be dug from the ponds and transplanted any time during the flowering season. Usually, it takes the transplanted lily about six weeks to acclimate itself to new conditions and to flower again. Once water lilies are well (*Continued on page 27*

Charming is the corner graced by the Carrie Sheads cabinet



This piece of furniture is commodious as well as attractive

Novelties For the Home

HOWARD STANLEY

Odd Bits of Furniture That Have Excellent Lines

FURNITURE nowadays is enjoying such a wide versatility both as to style and use that the woman in the home may find everything her feminine heart could hope for in the line of furniture that is novel, yet very practical, at the same time sacrificing none of its beauty.

Manufacturers everywhere are vying with one another continually to produce small furniture that has a definite mission in life and at the same time which will beautify the home of some American citizen. This royal race for favor that is being run is having wonderful results, which is evident from the lovely pieces of little furniture that can be secured today. It is surprising, too, how inexpensive these tiny aristocrats in wood, that impart their individuality here and there about a home, really are. Most of the small furniture being manufactured today is a slight step from the conventional, yet all possess the innate ability to cast a pleasing air of contrast upon what might otherwise appear to be a too utilitarian employment of the other pieces of furniture in a room.

Is your home crowded? Are some of the pieces of furniture you are living with white elephants on your hands, taking up too much room for the use you get from them and perhaps not good to look at? Have you a little table for magazines, a wicker fernery where you may watch your favorite plants grow? Has father a place to put his ashes, when after a busy working day he returns to his little kingdom to find rest and relaxation? All these questions and many more home makers should ask themselves. Sometimes we go without things for years that would give us a great deal of happiness if we would only save our pin money and secure them.

A unique book rack for favorite volumes

For instance, there is the highboy. Surely the housewife could find nothing that will hold more linens, towels, etc., at the same time adding to the beauty of a room's furnishings than this lovely piece of furniture that harks back to the time of our colonial ancestors. There was hardly a home in the days when this country was young that did not have at least one roomy highboy. If you live in an apartment, there is nothing that would be of greater service than a highboy, for it takes up no more space than a chiffonier, but the storage space is almost doubled.

For the lover of books there is nothing so practically convenient as this little book-cart, which also has a rack for newspapers and magazines. It may be used with equally pleasing effect in the living room or library or may be wheeled on the porch when one so wills, as it is equipped with rubber-tired wheels. When properly placed alongside a big, roomy armchair or a sofa, it becomes a most effective addition to decorative schemes as well as a practical convenience and a worthy custodian for well-thumbed books. A bedroom abounds in the personality of the owner when, drawn close to one's own easy chair, or snuggled in that narrow wall space between the two windows, there is a bookcart or bookcase holding one's own precious library. Another interesting bookcart has two large wheels and the book trough below.

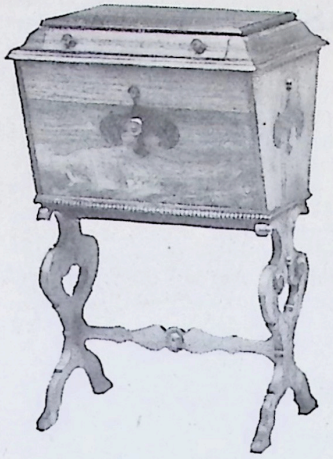
We have yet to find the home maker who has all the tables she wants. Perhaps she has all she can use, but she always wishes for more. And we can hardly blame her when we see all the fascinating ones that are to be had today. There is the tip-top table, which folds handily against the wall when not in use, but if wanted for tea, it holds all the things necessary for a successful tea party. Other tables that are both useful and desirable are end tables and davenport tables, the former to go at the arm of the davenport or sofa, and the latter at the back of the davenport. A nest of tables that follow the style of the other furniture in a room, will be found indispensable after having been in use a short time.

Correspondence doesn't become boresome if one's home can boast a lovely spinet desk, which possesses all of the charm and none of the faults of the furniture of an earlier day. There is not a room in the house where a desk cannot be used and be in good taste except the dining room. In the library, living room, bedroom and even in daughter's and son's rooms a desk fits in with the scheme of things perfectly, providing of course, care has been used in its selection.

In the maidless home, there is nothing that saves more steps for the housewife and mother than the tea cart, for two or three services may be wheeled into the dining room in one trip and the dishes from as many courses be removed by the same route to the kitchen. One can hardly have guests in to tea nowadays unless one uses the tea cart. This contrivance, which is both goodlooking and convenient, has become almost indispensable in carrying out this custom that is growing more and more in this country.

Other things that can either make or mar a room are lamps. These may be used profusely about a room, bringing in bright spots of color and warmth here and there. There are bridge lamps, table lamps and floor lamps that come in a variety of colors, with shades that can be of any of the lovely materials that are available today.

Mirrors and pictures add something to a room that can be obtained with no other means of furnishing. I can conceive of nothing that adds so materially to the attractiveness of a room as a lovely mirror, well placed. Pictures, for a time considered

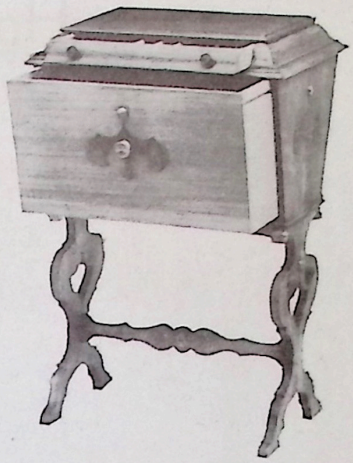


Quaint in style and highly ornamental is the Elizabeth Jane cabinet

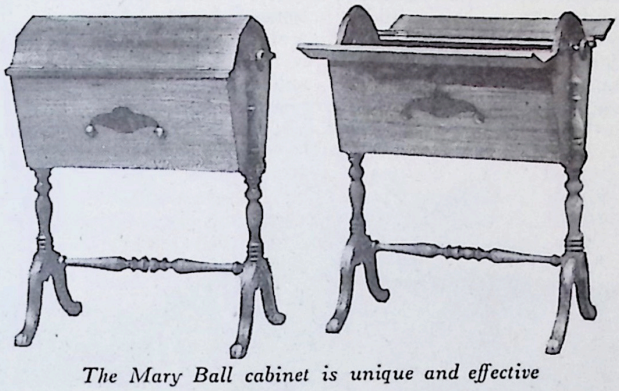
"out of style" are being advocated again by the foremost interior decorators. Few things about the house are more pleasing to the housewife than those things that have to do with her sewing. Not so many women sew nowadays as was once the case, but those who do sew, if they can afford to humor their desires, are well equipped for that part of their work.

And speaking of sewing conveniences, one's mind instantly turns to things colonial, and nine times out of ten to the old-fashioned Martha Washington cabinet. Indeed the average person has never heard of any other typical cabinet save the Martha Washington, and until late years very few people of the present century had seen any other unless perchance he had the opportunity of inspecting antiques in the eastern art museums or in the quaint little shops in New England, filled with old furniture sold by families more needful of coin than of odd pieces of household equipment.

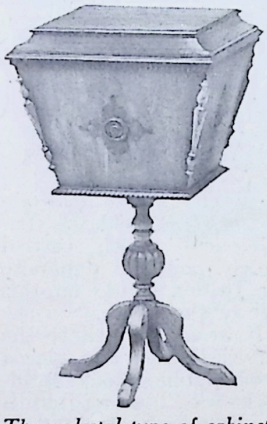
In recent years a few manufacturing concerns have



One is impressed with the convenient interior of the Elizabeth Jane



The Mary Ball cabinet is unique and effective



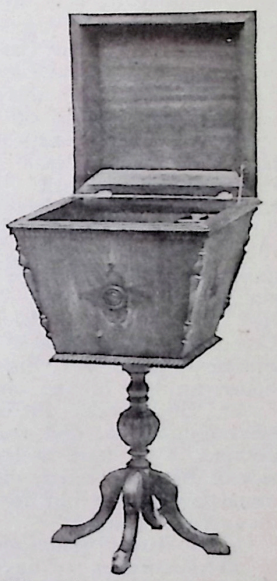
The pedestal type of cabinet is expressed in the Margaret Breckenridge

sensed the desirability of providing housewives with various kinds of novelty furniture, such as sewing cabinets; odd, light chairs; fancy tables; desks; etc., that will fit in here, there and everywhere about the modern home, pieces that are artistic and useful, yet do not take up much room. They sent their designers out, especially in the east, to get possession of the right types, at least to get drawings. The result is that today such old time, historically true types are shown in the best furniture markets in America. Just as in the colonial days such furniture is made of solid mahogany, for the old designers and builders never could believe that nice furniture could be made of anything else.

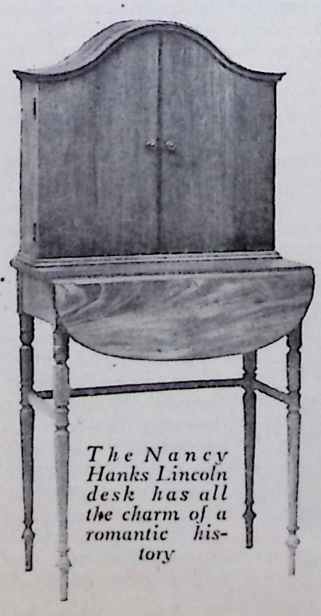
Just now, while the Martha Washington cabinet is regarded highly, it does not hold the place it did up to a very few years ago. Our first president's mother, Mary Ball, has a fixed place in furniture, one of the most compact cabinets ever seen having been named for her, and designed from one actually owned and used by her for many years up to the time of her death in 1789.

Other old time cabinets are the Margaret Breckenridge, named for the nurse who spent much time with the army in the South during the Civil war; the Carrie Sheads, named for a girl who went direct from her seminary work into an army hospital, where one of that type of cabinet was used during her leisure hours; the Elizabeth Jane, named for a pioneer in West Virginia, who lived where now stands the city of Wheeling.

All of these cabinets are con- (*Continued on page 23.*

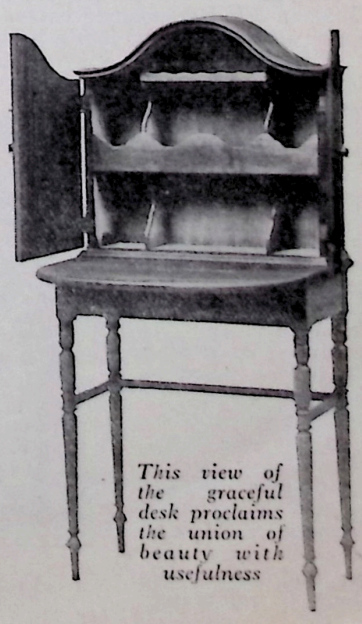


This view shows that the Margaret Breckenridge is deep and roomy



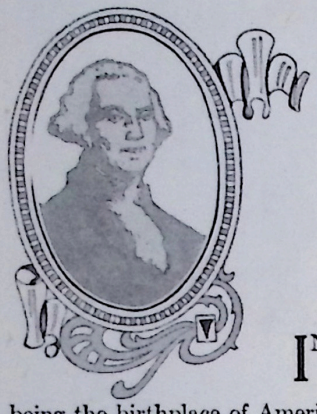
The Nancy Hanks Lincoln desk has all the charm of a romantic history

A versatile book cart



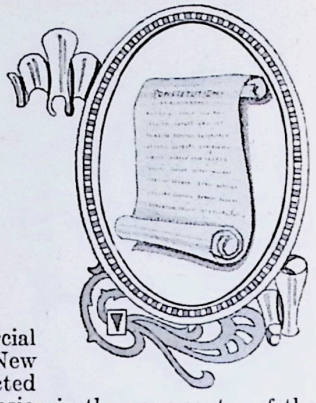
This view of the graceful desk proclaims the union of beauty with usefulness

Homes of Famous Americans



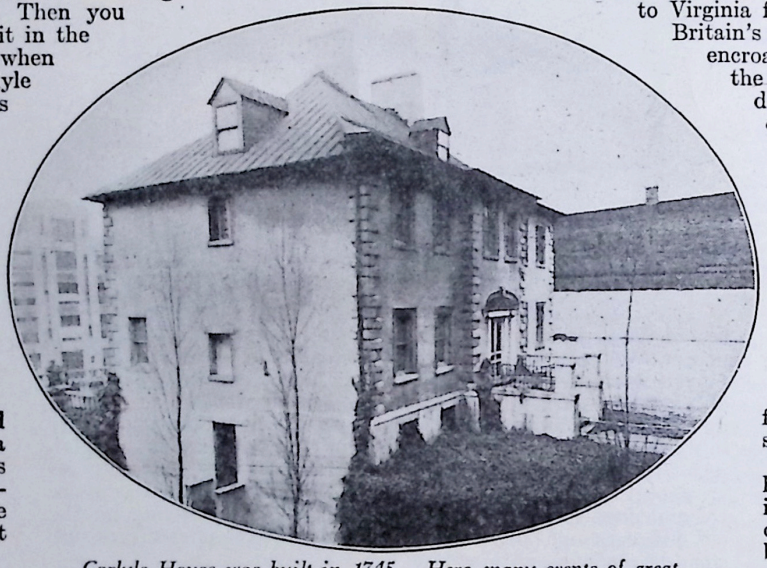
CHESLA C. SHERLOCK

Carlyle House



Each month we will visit the home of a famous American. These visits will take us all over the country, and into every period of history from early Colonial days down to the present. Perhaps, in these intimate glimpses into the home-life of our great men and women, we will find even a greater appreciation for our own homes and their influence upon us.

IN Alexandria town, hidden away on North Fairfax Street, is a house which easily qualifies as being the birthplace of American freedom. It is hidden away because, unless you know about it in advance or have a guide, you would never find it. It is entirely surrounded on four sides by business buildings; indeed, in order to reach it, you have to pass thru another building and out the back door. Then you come upon it, as you see it in the picture. In the old days, when young Colonel John Carlyle first came to the wilderness town that became Alexandria, an old fort stood on the site of the present house. This fort was close to the banks of the Potomac and was for protection against the Indians. As the danger from the redskins faded away, the fort was abandoned. Colonel Carlyle, being a practical man, set his house on top of the old fort. He thereby got a solid foundation, and was not put to the hard necessity of digging a cellar, the dungeons of the old fort doing very well.



Carlyle House was built in 1745. Here many events of great historical significance took place

Carlyle House is unique in all the houses we have discussed in this series. It is, in reality, a case where a house far overshadowed the man who lived in it. Colonel Carlyle's chief claim to fame lies in the fact that he owned the mansion; other than that he was the warm friend of the young Washington and had been a soldier in the British army, we know little of him. But his house has played a tremendous part in the early history of this country. Here many events of great historical significance took place, and we can hardly afford to ignore it.

It was built in 1745, when Alexandria was still surrounded by forests and almost in the heart of the wilderness. It was indeed a veritable mansion for that period, built of cut stone and masonry and laid with loving care or it could not have endured so well to this day.

Being the best and most pretentious house in town, it was only natural that it should become the center of all social and political activity, for it was an age of pretentious affairs; an age, when glittering pomp and show counted for fully as much as anything else. Men loved to dazzle, to pose, to seem to be, fully as much as they loved to really be.

Alexandria quickly became the colonial metropolis. It was the chief port of the rich and influential colony of Virginia and the headquarters of the commercial and political interests of the New World. So Colonel Carlyle selected wisely, when he erected his mansion in the very center of the chief theatre of action.

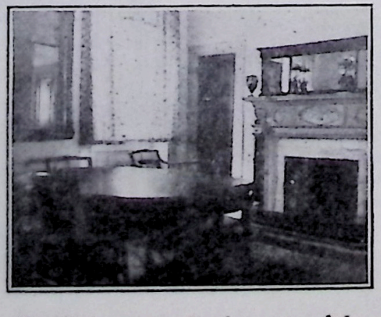
General Braddock, he who has come down in history as the chief numbskull among military men, gave the mansion its first bid for fame. When he came to Virginia for the purpose of leading Britain's military effort against the encroachments of the French and the Indians on the western borders, he set up his headquarters in Alexandria. And, thru the invitation of Colonel Carlyle, he made Carlyle House his abode. For several months, during which time he was carefully preparing his illy-prepared campaign, he dwelt in the mansion and there held the conferences which carried such political dynamite for Britain's rule on this side of the water.

If we are to believe the histories which are placed in our public schools, Braddock was nothing but a blunderer who insisted in standing out in the open and presenting a living target to the savages and the French scouts. Apparently he did nothing else. But he seems to have been a typical English gentleman of the times.

A bit headstrong, perhaps, and somewhat tyrannical in his opinions, but merely the typical military man, for a' that. General Braddock was what might loosely be called "some pumpkins" in his profession in those days. He had won a few laurels in his thirty years service for the Crown, in some of the hardest campaigns of history, and according to all the rules of that strange game which men play, he had a right to rely firmly on his own judgment. The fact that he admitted the allegation so strenuously is a bit amusing to us now, but it merely emphasizes the colossal stupidity of which man is capable when he begins to feel that he is infallible.

General Braddock was a brave and capable officer according to the standards of his school. He spent long, arduous months in planning his campaign, in raising men and materials to insure its success. He was an organizer and disciplinarian extraordinary, and he carefully arranged every detail, so he thought. Carlyle House was the very bee-hive of his activity and you can visit the room where he slept thru those months and see the bed upon which he tossed during the hot nights of that

A corner in the Lafayette room

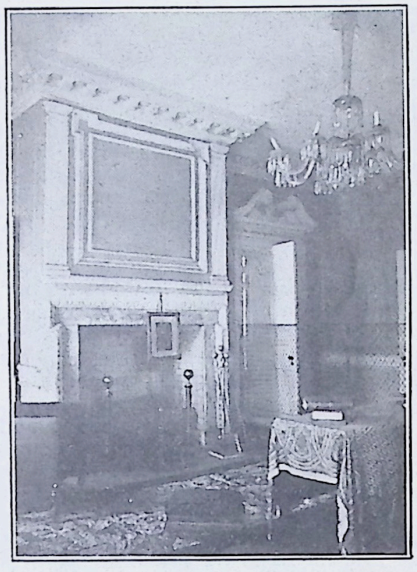


The dining room showing some of the original furnishings

memorable early summer, and, perhaps, dreamed of peaceful scenes in Old England, and heartily wished the plagued campaign was off his hands.

HERE, in Carlyle House, General Braddock unwittingly started the Revolutionary War, which was to burst out in hot flame twenty years later. It seems that the Colonies were not half so thoroly aroused to the "danger" of the French and Indians as the politicians wanted them to be. They were not raising men and money to pursue the campaign to drive these invaders off the western frontier.

General Braddock, and a few of the leading gentry of the day felt that this was nothing short of treasonable, so they assembled together to find ways and means to compel this support by force. This meeting, which came to be known as the Convention of Colonial Governors, met in the historic Blue Room of Carlyle House in 1755 at the call of General Braddock. It was attended by the General, by Commodore Keppel, and the following Colonial governors: Shirley of Massachusetts, De Lancey of New York, Morris of Pennsylvania, Sharpe of Maryland, Dinwiddie of Virginia, Dobbs of North Carolina, General St. Clair and Benjamin Franklin.



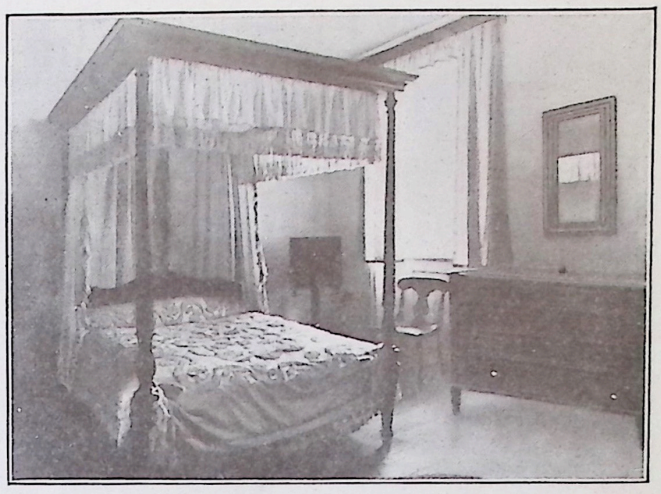
A corner in the historic Blue Room, where the Colonial Governors met in 1755

After the customary amount of passionate oratory and political log-rolling had taken place, the net result of the meeting was the passage of a resolution which declared it to be the sense of the representatives of the Crown assembled that the Colonies should be taxed by force to provide for the expenses of the campaign against the French and Indians, since the campaign was to be for the principal advantage of the Colonies themselves.

But our budding patriots were too jealous of their freedom in every other direction to submit to political castigation. They assembled across the street from Carlyle House, with young George Washington in the chair, and countered deftly with a resolution to the effect that "taxation and representation are in their nature inseparable." The Colonies rallied to the spirit of this mass-meeting and commenced resistance which continued until it broke out in open rebellion at Lexington and Concord twenty years later.

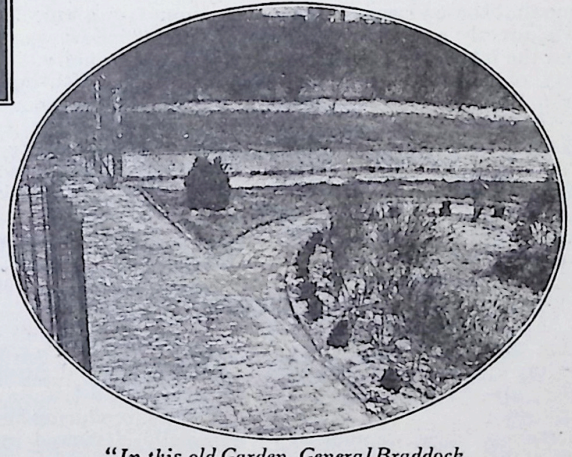
Braddock, hearing of the young chairman of the mass-meeting, and doubtless from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia whom Washington had served, sent for him and displayed a neat mastery of political prowess by offering him a commission as Major in the British army and appointment as his aide-de-camp. Washington accepted, and once again, in the Blue Room at Carlyle House, raised his voice for freedom when he protested in a meeting against the plan to force the Colonies to support the military in crushing the enemy.

Again, in this same room, the young Major took exception to the General's judgment when he planned to march to Fort Duquesne. One can hardly blame the old General for getting testy and ignoring the advice when we recall that Washington was then twenty-three years of age and just commencing to raise a stubble on his chin. Advice may be good, whatever the source, but we don't act on advice. We act on our experience, and Braddock's experience didn't coincide with that of the almost beardless youth.



"One is shown the bed where General Braddock slept for several months before his ill-fated campaign"

Those front steps at Carlyle House have many historic associations. From them Washington issued the first military command ever to fall from his lips, and from them he issued the last. This was in 1797, after the French war scare had blown over and he relinquished the generalship of the army. It is significant to note that in both instances he was taking the field against France.



"In this old Garden, General Braddock paced to and fro"

Up these steps and into Carlyle House poured some of the most influential personages of the day. As you enter, you come into a fairly good-sized hallway, with doors opening off into the principal rooms, which include two parlors, one of them on the rear and to the left, the historic Blue Room, resplendent in its rich blue hangings and wall paint. To the right are the sitting room and the dining room.

Many of the original furnishings are in Carlyle House today and the rest are restorations of articles in the house when it was the moving center of events. It is as correctly furnished as a house (*Continued on page 28*

Another corner in the Blue Room, where Washington first raised his voice for liberty

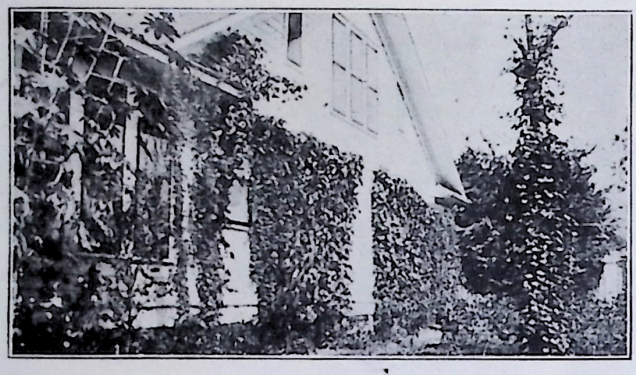
Grow "A Vine Over Your Door"

A. W. ROE

How and What to Grow for Quick Results Next Spring

BY all means plant some vines about your home in the spring. Nothing can quite take the place of vines in giving a house a home-like and livable appearance. When one recalls the ease with which annual climbers and even perennial vines can be grown and the many ways in which both can be used to add charm and convenience to the home, the surprising thing is why more vines are not seen in city, suburb and countryside.

Quite recently I decided to make a mental note of the different uses of vines that I might meet with in one week's observation. I never expected that my list would be extended to quite so great a length. To name only a few uses: I found the quaint Crimson (Cardinal) Climber covering the bare rocky outlines of an enormous lone star made of limestone (this was in Texas); then coming upon a modest home at sunset, I was delighted with a gigantic screen of honeysuckle that a suburbanite had built on the hot, sunny side of his house. The screen was placed about three feet from the windows, and the honeysuckle had quite covered them. I can well imagine that these vines kept the hot summer sun from beating down directly on the walls of the bungalow and that they rendered the interior of the dwelling more comfortable. The beauty of the screen with its green covering and sprays of fragrant blossoms, peeping out from the foliage, was an object certain to captivate the eye of the visitor. And of course I observed that vines were used quite frequently on porches both as ornamental screens and for purposes of shade. I found the graceful ivies clambering over stone walls in parks and up the trunks of trees in the precincts of private homes and lending their quaintness to the solemnity of pretentious church houses. I found the homely butterbean used to cover the street fence of a vegetable garden, and it did it in fine style, shutting out a view of the interior of the garden at the same time that it went quietly about its business of manufacturing beans for the cottager's kitchen. These and many other uses that met my eye during the period of only a week go to show that there are many ways to use vines for shade and ornamental purposes.



Showing the use of moon flowers, crimson climbers and castor beans

When it comes to making our selection of vines, we must be guided by two things: first, the purpose that we want the vines to serve, and second, we must choose a vine or vines that while giving promise of answering the purpose we have in mind are known to be suited to our particular climate and location. It is not always true that vines that grow and do well in one locality will grow and do well in another. For instance, if I were selecting climbing roses for a southern cottage or for even a more pretentious home, I should be inclined to include some of the bewitching Indian rose, the Cherokee (Rosa Cevigata). But while this is a most common and beautiful climber of the South and thoroly hardy in Florida and other of the Gulf states, I am informed that it will not survive the winters as far north as Missouri. In certain sections it is very difficult to grow sweet peas, and in others even the hardy wistarias, thru certain peculiarities not easy to define, refuse to thrive. In the matter of final selection if in doubt it is well to consult some reliable nursery or seedsmen; they can tell us if vines that we have under contemplation are likely to do well in our particular habitat.

Annual vines are very easy to grow, and I am going to venture naming a few that I believe can be grown successfully from Maine to Florida and cross-wise the country from Virginia to California. If one is going in for shade alone, say for a rear porch or an arbor in the back yard, then I would certainly recommend the vigorous Jack Bean. Planted in the spring just in time to escape the late frosts, this vine will produce a tangle of matted leaves and stems by the time the hot days arrive. While I should hesitate in classifying it among the highly ornamental, yet its leaves and its long sprays of purple blossoms and their rather delicate odor, go a long way towards rescuing this lowly vine from obscurity.

And then there are the morning glories and their near cousin the Moon Flower. The Japanese morning glory has wonderful flowers. All of these annuals are rapid growers. Given good soil, moisture and a trellis to climb upon, they ask nothing more. They are excellent for shade; in fact, they produce such a dense shade that some people object to them on that account. The Cypress family has more delicate foliage that is also highly ornamental. They will not, of course, produce a dense shade, but for purely ornamental purposes, they are unsurpassed. Their spray-like foliage, dotted with their flaming red star blossoms, produce an effect that is highly pleasing. The improved Cypress, Cardinal Climber, is a vine worth consideration. It will prove quite effective for the porch, for covering rockwork, or for uses on screens, crosses, poles, and other floral designs on the lawn.

Perennial or hardy vines should not be planted except with an eye to the effect they will produce when they are thoroly mature. As a rule the perennials make quite an extensive growth in a few years, covering up everything within their immediate vicinity. This tendency of theirs should be kept in mind when planting them and they should be provided with plenty of elbow room. In some cases the gardener may wish to hide entirely or partially some architectural blunder or landscape monstrosity, in which case some of the hardy vines may be called upon to lend a ready hand. A veranda with hideous and grotesque "banjo work" effects may be improved by training some of the delicate clematises to hide from view the bizarre effects of architectural imagination run wild. Or if it be the intention of the gardener to cover up entirely a side porch, nothing is of more convenience than some of the wistarias.

The Clematis Paniculata is a very fine hardy vine. It has delicate, small leaves, graceful stems, and will in a few years produce a matted growth. Its starlike white flowers appear in clusters in the late summer and early fall and literally cover the vines, producing an effect resembling a feathery snowbank, especially if viewed by moonlight. The wistarias bloom in the spring; they have rather enormous blossoms arranged in long pendant sprays, attractive and entirely satisfactory to the eye. The wistarias are rapid growers and produce very large, and what appears to me to be highly unattractive clumps, resembling somewhat a tangle of wild grapevines. This is my objection to the plant; I think it a bit untidy in its habits. Then there are the honeysuckles, a very satisfactory variety being Hall's. Honeysuckles will be found excellent for clambering over division fences and for using where it is desired to produce a waterbreak. Their fibrous roots produce a mat in which soil and rubbish is caught and held, thus preventing unsightly and injurious ground washes. One objection to the honeysuckle, however, is its tendency to become wild and uncontrollable, creeping over the ground, taking root here and there, crowding out all other vegetation, thus making itself a pest generally.

The climbing rose may be appropriate for some locations, and there is no question about the universal favor toward them. An objection is the mildew with which many are severely attacked, but this can be kept under control. Virginia creeper makes a fine vine. Englemann's ivy is a hardy perennial climber that is a very vigorous grower, especially after the first or second year. It is best, however, for stone, brick or stucco, to which it clings tenaciously. It has the objection that it sometimes covers woodwork enough to make it hard to paint.

The ones named in this short article are only a few of the many excellent annual and hardy vines from which the gardener may select. There are many others well worth while.

John Bartram's home, built by his own hand in 1728, in the botanical garden he founded

Our Oldest Botanical Garden

H. S. TILLOTSON

John Bartram Was Our First Great Gardener

ON the west bank of the Schuylkill, not far from the confluence of that river and the Delaware, stands the substantial stone house that was once the home of John Bartram, "the father of American botany." Born of Quaker parents at Darby, just beyond the limits of Philadelphia, in 1699, Bartram early became interested in the study of medicine, and it is probable that his investigations in this field led him to make inquiries into the habits of the plants from which his medicines were derived. At any rate, with the purchase of the plot in the section then known as Kingsessing, Bartram thereafter devoted the greater part of his energies to the study of botany, and to the acquisition of rare plants of this and other countries.

Here, in 1728, he began the laying out of his garden, and as some of the property was composed of swamp land, it was laboriously drained and filled to make it suitable for cultivation. This is said to be the first instance of land reclamation undertaken in the new world.

Tho the city of Philadelphia purchased the historic ground and incorporated it with its park system in 1896, it has not received the care that it deserves, and the inroads of commercialism have taken a heavy toll among its priceless trees and shrubs. Oily refuse from a nearby refinery, befouls its once beautiful shore, while smoke from passing railroad trains has no doubt been responsible for the loss of many of the fine old specimens. Here and there thru the garden, leafless but still majestic, are trees that Bartram tenderly cared for in their youth.

The fine old colonial house that stands on a slight eminence a short distance from the river bank, is said to have been built by Bartram's own hand, tho there is evidence that various periods are represented in the structure.

Above an upper window, at the southern end of the house, is inscribed on a stone slab, "John : Ann : Bartram : 1731," and under the window of Bartram's bedroom, in the east exposure of the house, may be read the following: "It Is God Alone, Almyty Lord, The Holy One, By Me Ador'd. John Bartram, 1770."

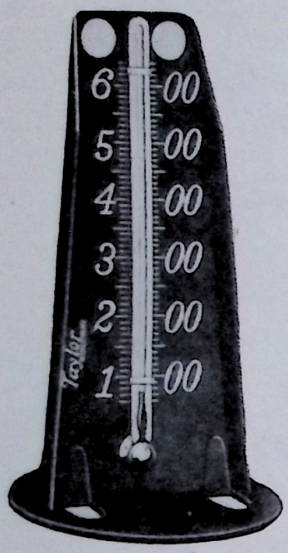
Tho born and raised in the Quaker faith, Bartram, in early manhood, dissented from some of the Friends' accepted views, and was called before the Darby meeting on a charge of heresy.

Over the door of the greenhouse—long since demolished—were these words: "Slave to no sect, who takes not private road, But looks thru Nature up to Nature's God."

Most of Bartram's travels in quest of plants, occurred during the autumn season, when his farm labors were least arduous, and on these trips he often was accompanied by his son William, who, later, also achieved eminence in botanical research. The valleys of the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna were explored, as were also Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Returning from one of the trips, Bartram brought a Cypress twig which was planted in his garden, and the resultant tree survived until a few years ago. It had attained a height of one hundred and fifty feet, and measured twenty-seven feet in circumference. The process of decay eventually caused the massive trunk to fall, and it was (*Cont'd on p. 35*

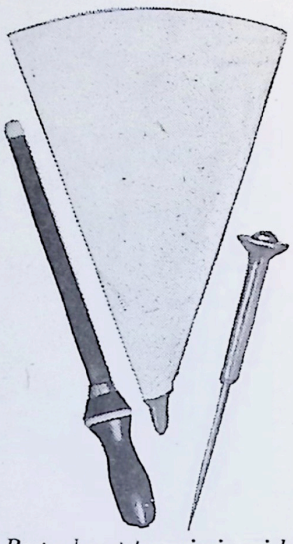
The famous "Petre" pear tree. It bore its first fruit in 1763 and still produces a few pears each season

The grave of Harvey, who was Bartram's faithful negro servant



A thermometer for the home oven

A graceful new electric percolator, which comes in all kinds of patterns and lustre



Pastry bag, telescopic ice pick and sharpening steel

Mrs. Santa Claus Comes In

ETHEL R. PEYSER

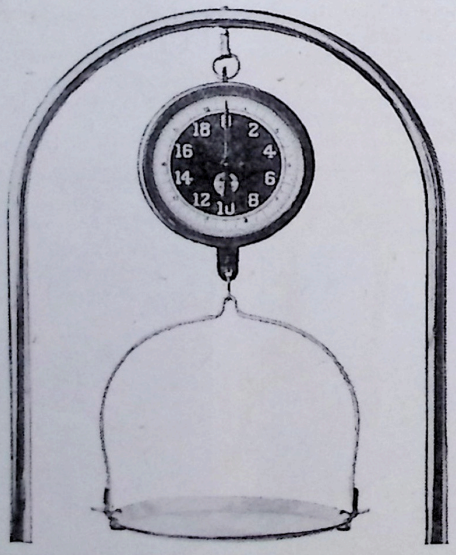
New Solutions of the Gift Problem in This Timely Article

MR. SANTA CLAUS for years has been uppermost in everybody's minds. He has had the monopoly. He has chosen gifts for the young grown-ups and chosen them well enough, but now it is only timely that his wife should be on record with some thoughts and ideas of her own for Christmas giving. Knowing that I was interested in the home and that you (Fruit, Garden and Homers) were intensely interested in home life, I thought that an interview with Mrs. Santa Claus on home Christmas gifts would be amusing and useful so I will give you what she thinks.

"You see," she said, "I have had a pretty fair amount of experience in home life because what I haven't seen of home life in my jaunts with my husband I have heard from what he says of the conditions of most homes. I fear he thinks little of the average home, for he says no one ever wants anything that is of use except for the automobile. People want all sorts of accessories for that, but their kitchens and homes are in a state of medieval torture for the most part. I am glad to tell you that Santa has plenty of room for gifts which save time and effort and if it were ever necessary would build a larger equipage.

"Let me," continued she, "tell you what some of our observations have been. Don't interrupt me. I shall talk till I finish and then I must be off.

"So many times Santa finds that children do not know what to give to their mothers. They exhaust all the fripperies and folderols and never think of what might save their hard-pressed parent a few weeks a year. *Actually* a few weeks a year! Why wouldn't it be a good idea for a child to give the mother an electric iron? But they never think of it. They are not costly and yet they save steps by the thousand per year! What about iron holders for gas and coal irons, too?



A general utility scale for the kitchen, approved by the government

"The electric iron with three heats and a thermostatic control which automatically keeps the heat where it should be kept, also the iron that can be used backwards and forwards because it is so shaped that the effort of turning is needless—these are true comforts and inexpensive.

"Another inexpensive thing for the laundry is the little folding ironing board or if the purse is larger the strongly reinforced ironing board that folds up against the wall to which it is firmly attached. These things may sound banal yet *who* thinks of them as excellent gifts?

"So many women say, we would have the new things for our home but cannot afford to lay out cash for them. Yet these women buy perfume, lap dogs, and clocks for the automobile and lots of tools for the garden. I can't understand it," thoughtfully mused Mrs. Santa.

"And these are the very women that would feel most blessed if a friend or child would give them a culinary, laundry or household tool.

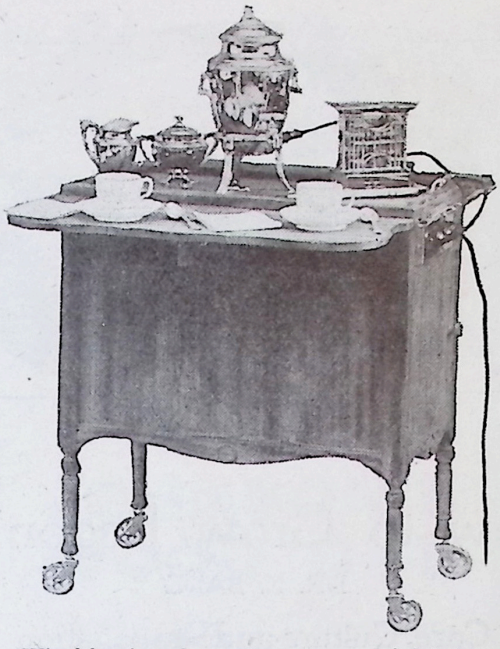
"Don't you yourself often think when passing thru a large department store, 'Oh, if Mrs. Jones, the wife of my rich friend, would only think of giving me, this Christmas, a new and *light* vacuum cleaner that didn't take all my efforts to push, how much better I would like it than some of the things she has given me.' Well, I know many a person has a Mrs. Jones as a friend and I hope that Mrs. Jones will read this and take notice.

"Another thing that is useful for a gift is the knife sharpener which can be had at almost any price you wish to pay. This would be a comfort and make cookery a joy. From twenty-five cents upward these can be had, yet who thinks of them? Not only would the knife sharpener be good for the kitchen but for garden tools as well.

"The little mixer and whipper and beater could fall among the gifts from husband to wife. These save countless hours of standing up, saving arms and legs, and they are not maddeningly expensive—say about $30. They work on the ordinary electric circuit and what a comfort they are!

"In this class too is the very latest electric fireless and electric stove combine! A real metal trust and worth trusting, too. This costs much less than you imagine but oh, the difference to you! It is small and is attached to your ordinary electric circuit; no extra wiring or anything like that. It is a new electric baby but one that will wax strong and husky.

"The small ironer (electric) too would prove a beauteous gift to the small kitchen laundry. This isn't as large as the regular small size electric ironer, but it works beautifully and for the small 6x8 or 8x10 kitchen where Mother has to do all the work one can't be too enthusiastic over its claims for recognition as a bounteous Christmas offering."

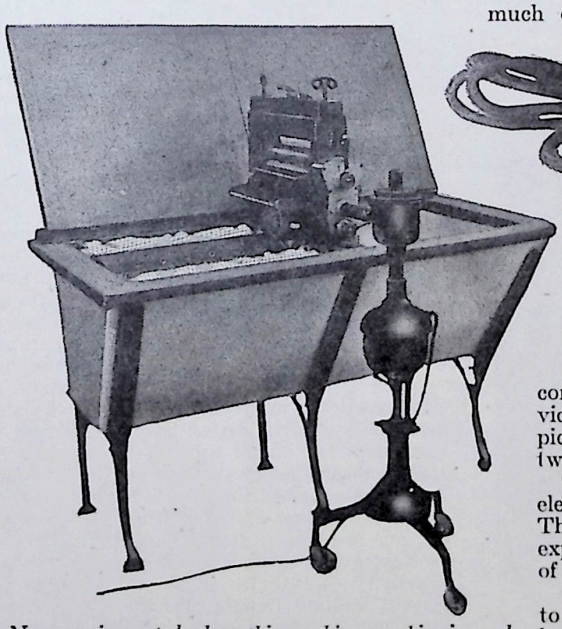


Wired furniture is now becoming a useful device for electrical users. This table is easily moved on its rubber wheels

And right here Mrs. Santa stopped to say, "And do you see that home things that make homes lovelier and easier to keep are really gifts that carry the real Christmas message of peace on earth? For after all there can be no peace in drudgery and pain. How can there be?" she asked.

This wasn't a new thought exactly, but it was nice, coming from Madam Santa, and I answered: "Pain removers and time savers are truly Christ-like gifts and are appropriate for Christmas. I certainly agree with you."

"Then," continued Madam Santa, "there is the family of brushes, regular or backless. Mr. Santa and I owe a great many of our cleaning bills to the state of the hearths and chimneys that have not been decently brushed out. One of the nicest gifts, I think, would be a finely made hearth brush. These are usually made of horse hair and come in the backless type which is always a joy. The vegetable brush and bottle brush would save time and give the kitchen a finish too. For winter and summer the radiator brush which reaches up under and around the radiator, and the refrigerator brush which helps to keep disease germs from joining forces with the home armies. None of these brushes are expensive, but they make gifts that any woman or even any bachelor would cherish. Have you ever thought of the pastry brush which obviates the necessity of using pieces of paper for coating cookies or for greasing cake pans? Have you ever thought of shaving brushes, clothes brushes, tooth brushes, shower brushes, and all the hosts of others? Some of these wee brushes cost scarcely more than a card but they are useful and last a long time. Every time your friend uses them she thinks of you, thus you really give a gift that carries your love for months and sometimes for years.



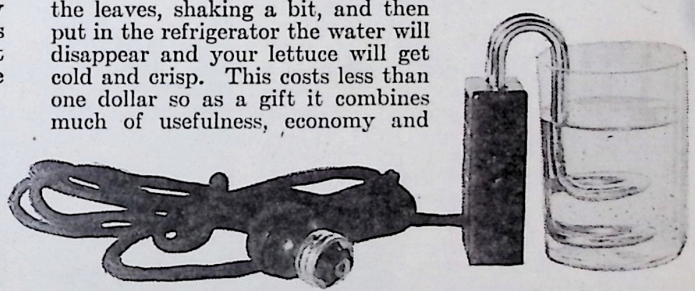
No room is wasted where this washing machine is used

"For a beautiful gift nothing could be lovelier than the cooking glassware. It looks lovely on the kitchen table, it saves steps, food and time and is not only ornamental but highly useful. Guests always enjoy it and the family never gets tired of it. The little sets of ramekins are lovely, and so are the pudding dishes and vegetable dishes. In fact anything culled from this array of lovely glass will make a gift acceptable even to the hired cook, potentate and monarch tho she may be.

"The electric gifts are legion. I could talk for hours and never get tired at all on this subject because there are few lovelier things to get for any anniversary than electric utensils and devices. Take, for instance, the immersion heater: a 'little feller' which fits into your hand yet will heat a pitcher of water in almost no time when dropped into it. It costs no more than a pair of good gloves. When you have one of these next the bed at night for baby's milk or any emergency no toothaches can affright and no steps to the kitchen for heating water will give you cold. A real gift this!

"Then the new percolator which is of *china ware* and has the thermostatic device which never will permit the percolator to 'burn out.' It can be had separately or with cups and cream pitcher and sugar bowl to match and it is a regal gift with or without the other things. The glaze is very beautiful and the mechanism is perfection.

"A slight thing but one of real finesse is the wire basket for lettuce. After you wash lettuce there is always more or less water which clings to the leaves. This of course makes the leaves soggy. If this basket be filled with the leaves, shaking a bit, and then put in the refrigerator the water will disappear and your lettuce will get cold and crisp. This costs less than one dollar so as a gift it combines much of usefulness, economy and giveableness. Don't you know lots of people who do not own a nut cracker and have to use the flat iron, the hammer and all sorts of things. Why not give one of the many nut crackers on the market? I like the big comfy one rather than the individuals, altho the individuals are very nice at a formal meal. The little nut picks too are a nice gift. These come in sets of six and twelve.



The immersion heater is rapidly taking a very real place in the homes of sick, well and medium folks. It is a real emergency convenience

"The cake and bread mixers, non-electric if there is no electricity in your friend's home, make wonderful gifts. They make wonderful cake and bread too. They are not expensive and they take the guesswork and hard work out of the home bakery.

"But, really," flashed Madam Santa Claus, "if I wanted to give a useful gift I would give a kitchen scales! This indispensable tool keeps women from being cheated! More people buy things and take for granted that they are getting correct weight! This may sound involved," smiled the lady, "but you know what I mean. It is funny that people weigh letters and yet take for granted that the eighty-cents-a-pound turkey is correctly weighed by the butcher! Most times it may be, but not always. And why not give a friend a good cook book?

"I think the oven thermometer is a fine way to save time and money and ingredients. This makes it possible to have the popovers pop and the raised cake rise! No guess work, which wastes so much of cook and materials. (*Continued on page 25*

Begonia Kewensis

Propagating Begonia rex

Begonia President Karnot

How to Grow Begonias

DR. E. BADE

Care, Culture and Propagation of These Old Favorites

FEW other plants cultivated in the window garden have so many crosses and varieties as the begonias. It can almost be said that new varieties and crosses are daily mentioned, and each new variety has its own exponent, but these new forms disappear almost as fast as they have been developed. Still an appreciable number of these garden plants remain and are propagated. All begonias have characteristically bright leaves which, in addition, are not symmetrical. Many are beautiful and easily cultivated, especially in the temperate and not too warm living room. In fact, the majority of begonias known and appreciated are the most unassuming window garden plants, especially those forms which, in their native country, seek the shady places of the forest.

The begonias appear in various characteristic forms. Some are like shrubby plants while others have tuberous roots. The tuberous forms rest during the winter and, in the spring, they form new shoots and thrive with renewed vigor. The leafy begonias have a thick, gnarled underground stem from which the leaves appear without a petiol. Others again resemble bush or bushlike plants. Based upon these external differences, the care and propagation of the various forms can easily be considered. The tuberous begonias, after they have flowered, cast off all parts appearing above the ground, the tuber only remaining intact which requires no care during the resting stage. Much more beautiful than the species are the varieties produced by the crossing of different forms. The year 1867 saw the beginning in the crossing of different individuals, and since the species are easily crossed, the success was greater than was expected. Today simple and compound flowers are known. The cultivation can begin at any time between February and May. The tubers are placed in a soil consisting of a mixture of hotbed soil, leaf mold, loamy lawn soil, and sand. The healthy roots found on the tubers require no pruning, only those that have shriveled and dried up are removed. The tuber is placed into this soil so that the top is barely covered. If the place, containing the tuber, is moderately warm, it will soon begin to sprout; if cool, it will take some time. At any rate the tuber should not receive too much water after it has been planted, the soil should only be slightly moist. The plants receive more moisture after the shoots have made their appearance, and the greater its development the greater should this quantity be. At this time the addition of a soluble fertilizer will also be advantageous. Fresh air is a requisite for the vigorous development of the plant, and it should receive it as soon as it has advanced to a sufficiently developed stage. Since the bright rays of the mid-day sun are not beneficial, the plant should be placed in a light shade where it will develop more vigorously. During the summer the tuberous begonia should be transplanted a few times, this also influences its growth favorably. This is by no means difficult since this plant develops a more or less compact root system. After transplanting the plant should be well watered.

Begonia tuberosa

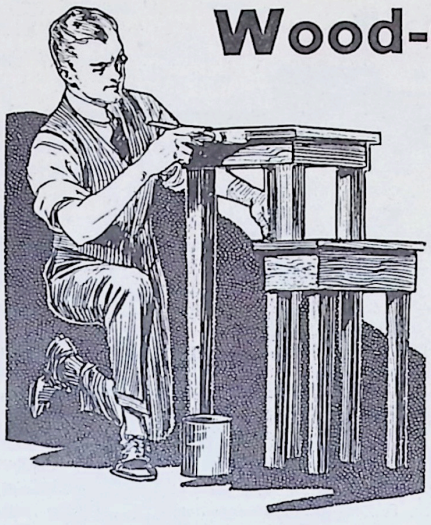
Begonia semper florens

In the fall, when the growth of the tuberous begonia begins to slacken, they are given less moisture. As soon as the leaves have fallen, no further water is required, and the plant is taken to a frost free room, where it is left to itself, without watering, thruout the winter.

Those varieties having compound flowers are best propagated by a division of the tuber. This is accomplished by placing the pot in a warm room without watering the soil. As soon as the tuber begins to sprout, it is taken out and cut into as many parts as are desired, but in such a manner that each part cut has at least one shoot. The different parts are then covered with powdered charcoal, and left in the air until the cut surfaces have dried. Later they are placed in flower pots and treated as the entire tuber. Of course it cannot be expected that each and every particle cut will develop, it often takes a few months before the shoots begin to develop. It is also possible to propagate thru cuttings. The most favorable period for this method is August, and three-inch shoots, which must be kept green thruout the winter, are best adapted. It is not necessary to place a jar over the plants. But the most successful method remains the division of the tubers, even the propagation thru seeds is not recommended, since there is always a large quantity of seedlings developed with partially compound and simple flowers.

Seeds, when desired, can be sown in January or February. They are placed in flower pots, and since the seeds are very tiny, they are simply sprayed over the soil, the soil moistened with a sprayer, and the entire flower pot covered with a glass plate. Watering the young seedlings must be accomplished with great care. Too much moisture is injurious. It causes rot to take place. Transplantation occurs when the seedlings have developed a few leaves, when they are again sprayed and covered with glass. If the seedlings begin to grow, they must be gradually accustomed to fresh (*Continued on page 28.*

How You Can Give a Beautiful Finish to Wood-Craft Presents



Small odd pieces of modern furniture make welcome Christmas presents for the home. You yourself can easily make them for your family. There is no particular trick to constructing porch swings, tables, telephone sets, etc.

The furniture, woodwork and floors of your home can be easily refinished to harmonize. It's a very simple matter to refinish dingy, shabby, scratched wood. Our method involves practically no expense. All you need is a little time, a brush, and JOHNSON'S WOOD DYE.

Johnson's Wood Dye is very easy to apply—it goes on easily and quickly, without a lap or streak. It penetrates deeply, bringing out the beauty of the grain without raising it—dries in 4 hours and does not rub off or smudge.

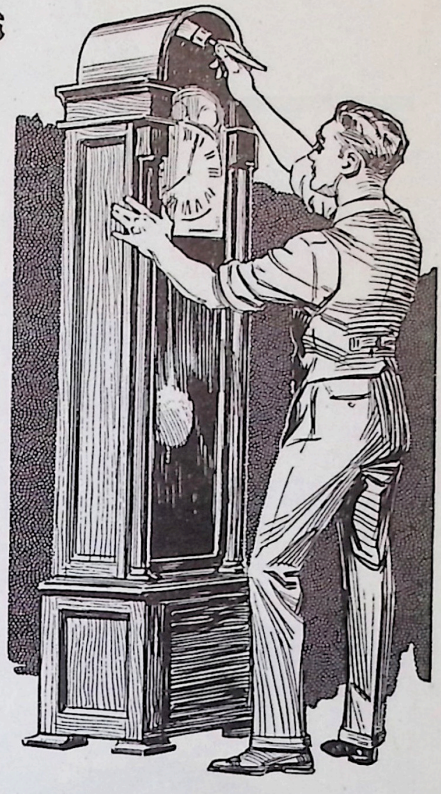
JOHNSON'S WOOD DYE

Johnson's Wood Dye is made in fourteen beautiful shades, all of which may be easily lightened or darkened—full directions on every label.

In Wood Finishes you get just what you pay for. If you buy cheap brands you may be sure they are manufactured from cheap raw materials and cheap labor and the completed job will be a disappointment and the finish will not stand up.

The Johnson Line of Artistic Wood Finishes is complete—it includes Johnson's Wood Dye—Paste Wood Filler—Enamel and Undercoat—Permacote Wall Finish—Floor and Sani-Spar Varnish—Polishing Wax—and everything necessary for your furniture, floors and trim.

If you are building or remodeling you should have our book on wood finishing. The finish of your floors and interior trim is a matter of great importance, for a beautiful piece of hard wood may be absolutely ruined with the improper finish, whereas an ordinary piece of wood is a pleasure to the eye if well finished.



FREE-This Book on Home Beautifying

This book tells how to finish wood in artistic stained and enameled effects. Gives practical suggestions on making your home artistic, cheery and inviting. Tells just what materials to use and how to apply them. Includes color charts—gives covering capacities, etc. Explains how you can easily and economically refinish and keep your furniture, floors and woodwork in perfect condition. Use coupon below.

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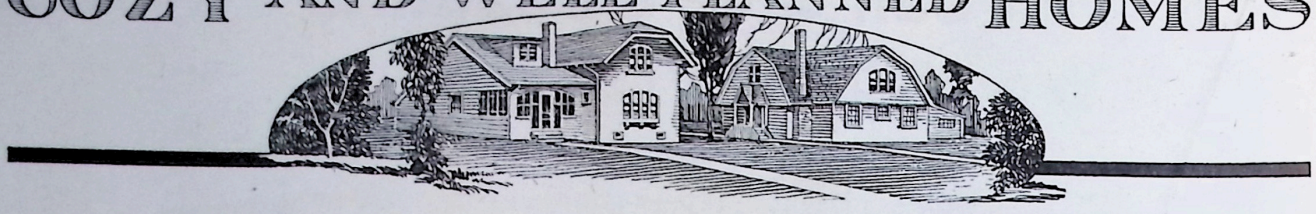
COZY AND WELL PLANNED HOMES



Two Houses for Varied Needs

M. L. KEITH

IF you, like so many other prospective home builders, have been searching fruitlessly for the type of home that is appealing in design, has every practical and economical feature, and yet can be had for a modest sum, then we are sure your quest is ended here.

We are submitting these two designs because the first idea in evolving them was to have an artistic design, and the second to make them economical enough so that any family of moderate income could own such a home.

In No. 17 we have a unique and very attractive little bungalow that is extremely simple in its exterior treatment, and yet has real domestic charm. It will make a very pretty and refined home for anyone not wanting anything pretentious.

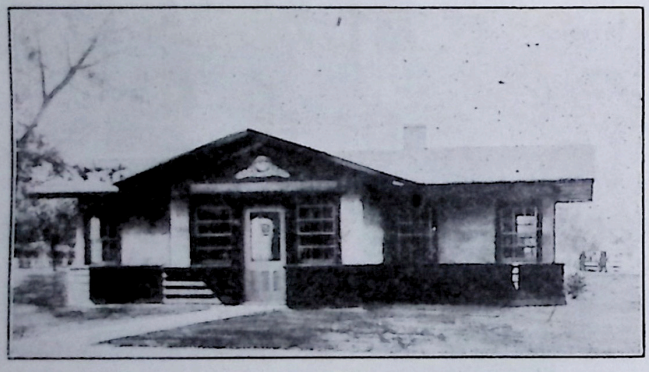
The floor plan is certainly all that can be desired, with its beautiful living rooms, two fine bedrooms with connecting hall and bath, and maid's room.

The exterior treatment is of clapboards up to the window sills, stained in a rich brown, and above these is cement stucco. Please note the quaint plaster cast ornament over the front entrance.

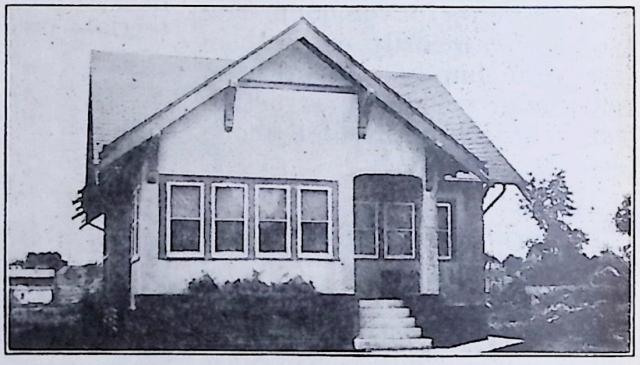
There is a full basement under the house with every convenience, including hot water heating apparatus, outside rear cellar entrance and laundry.

While design No. 18 is not quite as unusual as the one pictured at the left, yet it claims a great deal of attention because of its home-like air and attractive simplicity. The brick foundation with quaint little window box, and the heavy wood brackets that support the cornice give it that individual note so many houses lack. It's just the home for anyone who loves color, for against the soft-toned stucco wall there's plenty of opportunity for contrasting bright effects—in the window box filled with gay blooms, for instance, the dark wood trim, and rich-toned brick work of the foundation.

The plan has been carefully thought out and is uncrowded and convenient. The unusually large kitchen could be readily shortened, if desired, to give either a back porch or breakfast alcove. Three bedrooms provide for a good sized family. The width of this house is thirty feet and the depth twenty-eight feet, six inches.

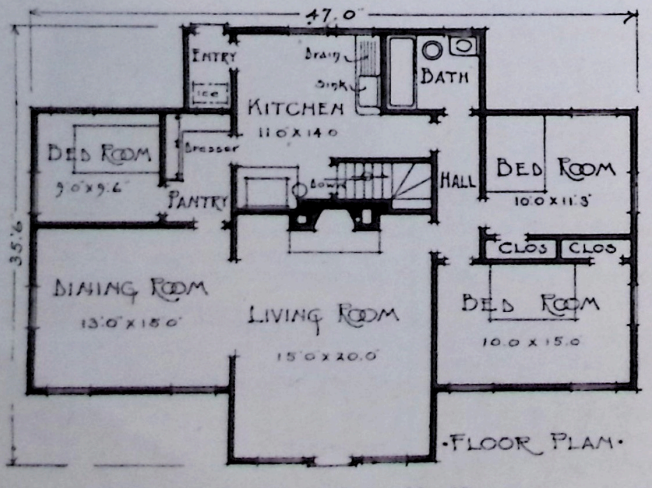


Fruit, Garden and Home design No. 17

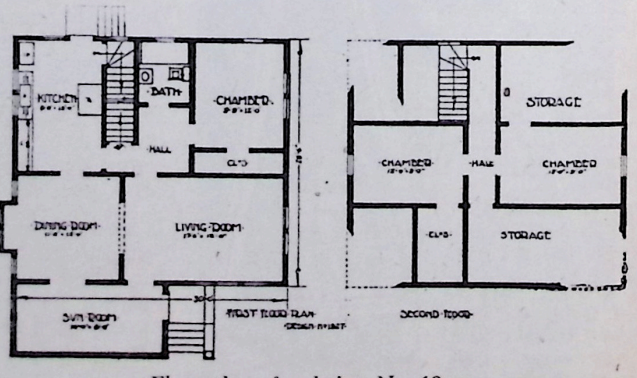


Fruit, Garden and Home design No. 18

Answers to Questions—Any question pertaining to the plans shown or relative to planning, building or building materials will be answered *free of charge* by addressing Home Building Dept., Fruit, Garden and Home Magazine, Des Moines, Iowa. (Always enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.) Complete blueprints and specifications will be furnished for any plan shown on this page at a moderate charge.



Floor plan for design No. 17



Floor plans for design No. 18

Miss Miller's Article on Page 24 Tells How to Furnish These Houses.

Novelties for the Home

Continued from page 13

venient of use, have the advantage of being historical types, and are not too expensive for the average home. As the cabinets made during the early days were so valuable that hundreds of families in all parts of the country have handed them down thru the generations, so those cabinets that are made today from the same designs are well worth disposing of in the same way. Any daughter or granddaughter will gladly in the years to come receive from mother or grandmother one of the beautiful little pieces of high grade furniture shown here.

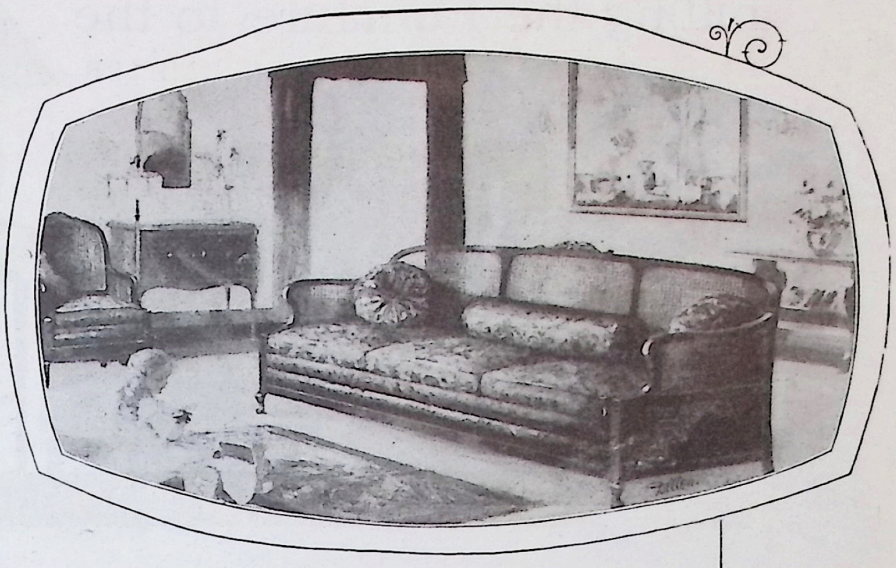
Another piece of solid mahogany furniture that is the vogue today—that harkens back many, many years—is the Nancy Hanks Lincoln desk, built in miniature. It is but forty-nine inches high, eighteen inches wide and only twenty-two inches wide across the front, but it contains all that a high desk should have. It is plain, well-built and very simple, typical of the days of Abraham Lincoln's mother. It is particularly desirable in the small home or in an apartment.

The little tots are not being forgotten in the things new and novel this year, and the pieces being brought out for them are noted more for their utility than for their beauty and art. One notable bit of furniture for the young children is called the Hi-ta, which can be used in the kitchen or in the dining room for the little one's meal, or can be used in any room in the house when the child is at play, if perchance the child is too small to be able to play by himself on the floor. The tray immediately in front of the chair is like the tray on any high chair, to be used to hold the dishes and food. On the larger tray may be placed the milk bottle, the pitcher or any other receptacle that holds the food. Later when the child wants to play, the Hi-ta can be wheeled into another room and on the trays may be placed the building blocks, toys, balls, etc., with which he may be appeased while mother goes on with her housework or her sewing.

The Hi-Ta is made from durable hardwoods, well seasoned and carefully selected. The construction is strong. It is finished in prevailing shades or ivory enamel. It is equipped with solid rubber tires, easy running, and will easily pass thru any door. There is nothing to catch on rugs or mar floor or doors. An automatic lock is dependable, and there is nothing about the piece to injure the child.

A new piece for the kitchen is the tabledinette, a great space saver for the small kitchen, and can be taken conveniently in the automobile. It is called the "Neenest," a fold leaf dining table, capable of seating eight people when completely unfolded. It is inexpensive and neat in appearance, and a delight in the kitchen. Being light in weight it can be taken into other rooms, if occasion requires it. There are two folds on each side making it adjustable to five sizes. It comes equipped with drawer or not, as one wishes.

Next month, Howard Stanley's article on "Furnishing the Hallway" will be worth the price of a year's subscription to every reader who is anxious to make the hall or entry way set the dominant note in the house. You'll like it.



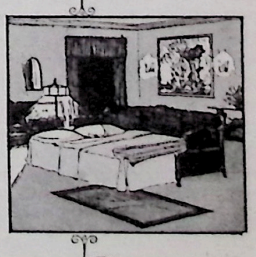
Adds to your hours of leisure

All through the day and in the half-lit hours of evening the Davenport Bed adds to your hours of leisure the beauty and grace inspired by lovely furniture. Bodies fatigued with the endless duties of the day find it a restful haven.

Davenport Beds add leisure hours by functioning as the "extra bed" for guests; a guest room after all is just another room the busy housewife must keep clean. With a Davenport Bed in your home, you are ready for guests at all times, saving the extra room and its attendant upkeep.

A variety of designs and styles of Davenport Beds makes it easy to choose just the piece that will appropriately fit into your surroundings.

Ask about Davenport Beds where good furniture is sold. At the furniture store they will gladly demonstrate their easy operation, and show you a variety of them.



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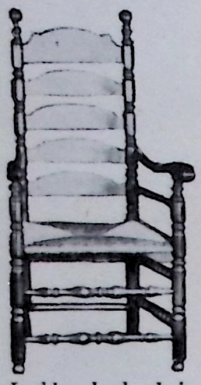
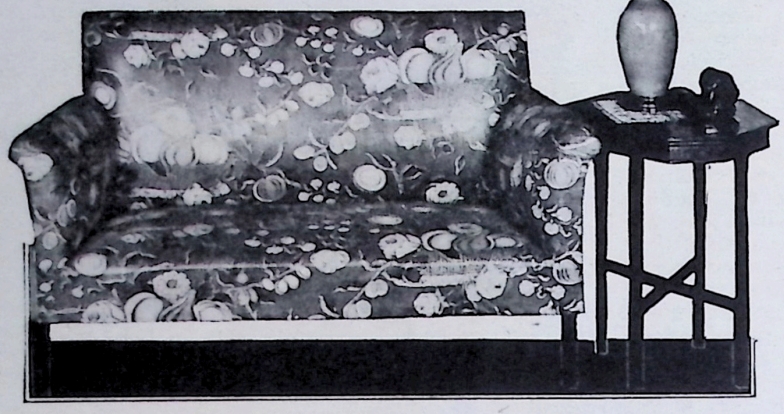
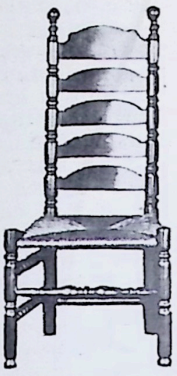
Fitting the Furniture to the House

NELLIE I. MILLER



Ladder back chairs fit nicely into living or dining rooms

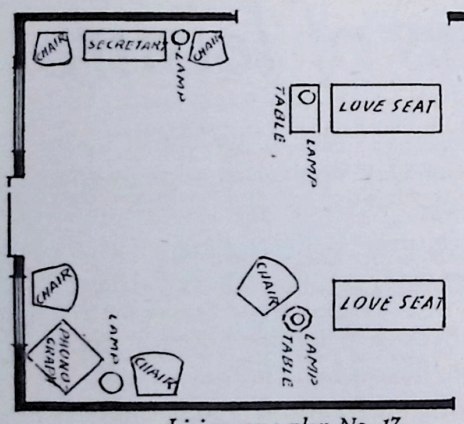




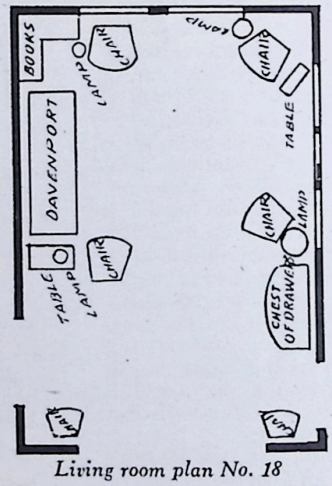
A chintz-covered love seat, shown at left, is most inviting

AFTER the home is built comes the joy of furnishing it thruout in a genuinely livable manner. The living room of No. 17 with the fireplace at the end of the room opposite the entrance intrigues us. Bookcases belong on both sides of the fireplace. Add a picture over the mantel and this end of the room will be adequately furnished.

Instead of a davenport which might be a trifle heavy for this type of room, we will use two shorter seats which the manufacturers term love seats. These we place facing each other on either side of the fireplace. At the end of one is an oblong table for lamp and magazines, while an easy chair with an octagonal table and lamp are beside the other. On the wall to the left of the entrance is a secretary and two high backed chairs, one of which may be used at the desk on occasion. At the right of the entrance is the phonograph and two companion chairs, placed near to insure the use of the instrument. These chairs are not necessarily alike but should both be comfortable.



Living room plan No. 17



Living room plan No. 18

Since the windows are entirely on one end, it will be wise to use as much of the light as possible, so we may do away with over draperies and have merely the sheer gauze curtains for both windows and the glass in the door. Gold will be a good color for it tends to brighten rather than dull the light. Copper color would have a similar effect and would balance the color in the books at the opposite end. Portieres in which this copper appeared in the design might be the connecting link with the dining room, where draperies will undoubtedly be used in addition to the glass curtains.

In the front bedroom the glass curtains should be harmonious with those used in the living room and dining room so that the effect from the street will be good, but the draperies may be as gay as the occupant pleases, with beruffled tie backs and valances. The other two bedrooms may have the fluffy Swiss curtains so dear to many a woman's heart. The kitchen, too, may be frivolous in gingham curtains or chintz roller shades. The furniture in the dining room and bedrooms will be on a small scale for both of these houses so as to prevent any effect of crowding and still enable the owners to have all articles needed for general living.

In No. 18 the entrance leads us directly into a delightful sun room with six windows. If the owners are, as has been suggested, color lovers, they may carry the tones of their flowers into their glass curtains and use a rather thin sunfast in some lovely color over the six windows. A wicker davenport under the four windows, a chair by the two windows, another between the doors into living and dining rooms and a small table will comfortably fill the room. These may be painted a color contrasting with that of the curtains and upholstered in a sunfast mohair in which both colors appear. In the living room, too, we have a goodly supply of windows, making this a veritable "Sunshine House." Here we may indulge in overdraperies with good results. The group of two and the group of three may each be treated as a single window with a pair of side draperies and valance over the group. This makes it possible to bring plenty of color onto each of these walls; portieres may be used into the dining room and the davenport placed along the fourth, wall, distributing the color well around the room.

Books will go nicely into the corner between the davenport and the group of two windows. A chair with a lamp near one of these windows and another chair at the opposite end of the davenport with an end table close by will make a chummy group. Two formal chairs which may be moved into the (*Cont. on p. 45.*

A lovely chest of drawers used as a consol gives a colonial touch to the living room

Mrs. Santa Claus Comes In

Continued from page 18

"Probably these things sound too simple," added Mrs. S. apologetically, "but I assure you that they are not known by a lot of good folk. I have gladdened many a soul and aided many a hand by giving such simple gifts as grapefruit knives and kitchen knife sets, especially in the new stainless steel which requires little effort to keep clean and bright.

"The electric dishwasher comes in many shapes and forms and prices. But any one of these that take up little room and convince you that they save time and effort makes a very good gift. At present there are certain sprayers which attached to the faucet remove a lot of the drudgery and messiness of dish washing and of course the stationary dish washer, when of a fine make, is a comfort unparalleled, but it is not an inexpensive gift. I don't like to quote prices because they cavort so suddenly after you have fixed on a certain one.

"Behold, however, the thermos bottle! Have you ever given this useful thing as a gift? There is a stylish set to get if you want it, consisting of one big bottle and a set of two to six cups. It is very lovely but any vacuum unbreakable bottle is worth giving away, and if it is worth giving away it should be worth keeping!

"The waterless cookers are nice to give and to have. These are inexpensive and of finely wrought aluminum, light, enduring. and convenient. They will save time, money, and food for your friend. A service? I should say so.

"To go back to the rotary, why not the glass coffee grinder where you can see the coffee supply? Why not the mayonnaise mixer and the butter churn, too? Inexpensive but valuable.

"And then if Husband wants to be very generous he can put in the new combination sink and dish washer! Oh, but this is lovely," laughed Mrs. S.

"The electric fan! Not only for 'hot times' but for any time, for drying fruits or vegetables, or for drying clothes on a wet day it is a really, truly boon.

"Another lovely thing is the new electrically wired table on which can be cooked a number of things comfortably and well. The table is so wired that it is convenient and not a nuisance.

"Then for oil cooking the heat regulator takes all guess work out of oil cooking.

"Then of course there is the washing machine that fits into the tubs, taking up little or no room.

"I could go on forever," said Mrs. Santa, "but I must meet Santa to talk over next Christmas which has to be well planned for."

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More a novel of the development of an impressionistic character than a novel of plot or action. If you sometimes wonder what motives influence the foreigner to come to our shores, what his reactions are, what he may think in retrospect of his native land, *The Unbidden Guest* will tell you. Carletoo, an Italian who becomes one of our citizens, paints the whole story for you. The book has a great depth of imagery and reveals the passionate and stubborn love of man for his native land. It is a study in the Italian point of view and national character worth examining.

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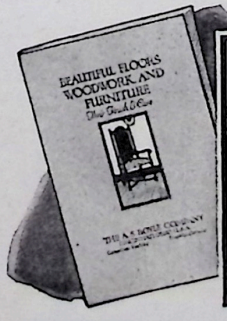

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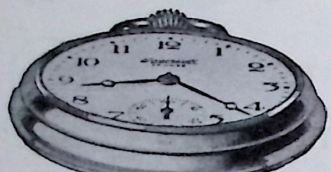

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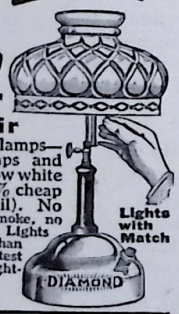

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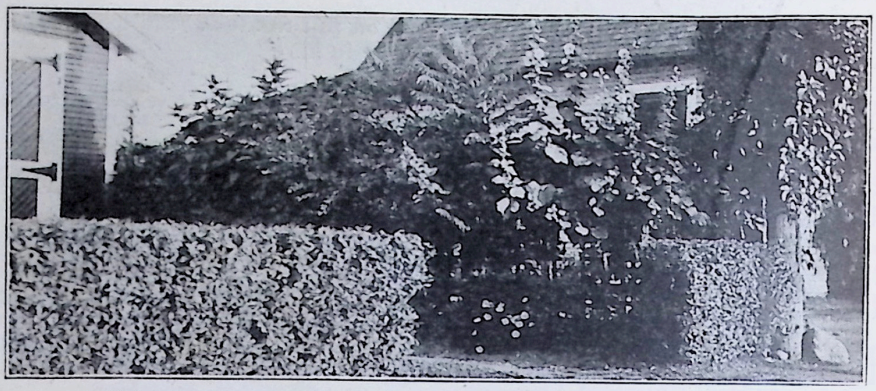

Driveway to garage, showing how hedge and shrubbery screen the alley

IT seems only yesterday that this backyard was about the most unattractive spot along our street. Where the neat garage now stands was an old shed; at the back a shabby board fence in front of which loomed an unkempt garden plot.

Then it seemed that all at once the owner woke up to the possibilities of his corner lot home. The weathered board fence with its spying knot-holes was torn away and in its place a neatly stained lattice of unusual design was built. It was so different from the ordinary trellis work that it immediately gave a touch of individuality to the whole yard. In place of the common lattice strip two narrower ones were placed a little more than an inch apart, giving a shadow effect which, together with the oblong spaces, reminds one of French gingham plaids.

A barberry hedge set lengthwise of the lot along the side street made a fine growth the second summer. A feature of this is that while it lends privacy, it doesn't have the compact, prison-wall appearance which so many hedges seem to have. This has been avoided by placing gateways, no two the same width, at various distances apart, and also by trimming it to two different heights. There is something about both treatments which makes for an air of inviting hospitality rather than the whole thing seeming a barrier to keep one out. These openings or gateways are as broad or narrow as their various uses make practical. The one at the garage driveway is the broadest, then comes a narrow one for the walk to the back door, the next largest for delivery of fuel to the basement chute, and still an intermediate sized one opening to the porch walk.

The shrubbery grown directly against the lattice at the back and along the alley is of really tall varieties, such as sumac, elder, mountain ash, and syringa, while the fillers grading down to the low border plants are mostly of native currant, willow, thimbleberry, and Oregon grape. Amongst these are grown the stately hollyhock, dahlia, and Shasta daisy, along with wisps of cosmos to soften the larger varieties.

When the garage was recently built it was with an eye for adding coziness to the backyard, rather than detracting from it. To aid in this neat flower boxes were set on brackets at each window and painted along with the main trimming.

To further add to the beauty of this backyard which has a north exposure, thus lending itself admirably to woodsy things, are mossy baskets of ferns swung from tree limbs here and there, while in the corner between the screened-in back porch and trellis, a mass of shrubbery screens a comfortably large dog kennel, making a gladsome retreat even for Towser.

The expense of the whole has been very little considering the result. Counting nursery stock together with material for lattice and window boxes, this pretty little oasis—contrasting so invitingly with the strip of parched commons beside it, as it does—has cost a little less than $25 and has added hundreds of dollars to the looks of the place, besides giving a degree of comfort and self-respect to its owner and his family which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. And the joy of watching it grow has been not only an unending joy for them, but a pleasure for interested neighbors and passersby.

Lattice from the garage to back porch has taken place of a shabby board fence

How Water Lilies Grew Into a Business

Continued from page 11

started in a pond, they come up blooming and smiling every year from May to September.

For commercial purposes, lilies are handled entirely in the bud. During the marketing season, the picking activities begin every morning at five o'clock before the lilies are open. Thereafter, the lilies are cut, sorted, washed and packed in spagnum moss. They are shipped by parcel post, special delivery and do not open until they arrive at their destinations. A water lily will bloom for seven days if properly cared for. The purchaser has to cut the stem from each lily and then float the flowers in shallow vessels of water. The blossoms will close every night and open again the next morning.

The blue varieties of water lilies come originally from Africa while the night-bloomers are natives of South America. These latter begin to open at dusk, remain in profuse bloom all night and close about ten o'clock the following morning. In color they range from paper white to pale pink and all shades of rosy red. The blooms are twelve to fifteen inches across and stand from six to seven inches above the water, being in an entirely different class from the ordinary water lilies. The night-bloomers are oriental and exotic in appearance, being used entirely for night decorations at dinners, banquets and balls. The flowers retail for about $5 a dozen while the roots sell for from $2 to $5 apiece.

The Victoria Regia, named in honor of Queen Victoria and introduced from South America to England and thence to the United States is the mastodon of water lilies. In the climatic conditions of the District of Columbia, the plants grow as large as thirty feet square while the average leaf measures six feet across. This mammoth plant is so strong that it will support the weight of a child. The seeds are planted in the greenhouse in pots and the young plant is transferred to the pond about the middle of June. Sixty days later it has attained full size.

Pointers That Make a House a Home

Continued from page 8

dominating on the north side of the house. Blue is the predominating color in the upstairs rooms. The mantel in the reception room is large and exceedingly simple; the jambs and the hearth are plain red brick. The china closet in the dining room is a specially designed built-in feature. It has glassed cabinets for china and velvet lined drawers for silver. Excepting the width of two doors, it fills one end of the dining room.

Other built-in features add much to the simple grace and convenience of the house. There are two built-in bookcases in the library and also a large cabinet of drawers for the filing of documents and records. These cases are finished with glassed doors and are in every respect the equal of high-priced cases altho costing only a fraction as much. Four French doors between the living room and the dining room fold back flat against the side walls when open. When these doors and the ones in the library and the stairs hall are thrown ajar, provision is thus made for cross currents of air.

This home recently completed at a total cost of $9,690; owner has been offered $15,000; built from National plans and specifications

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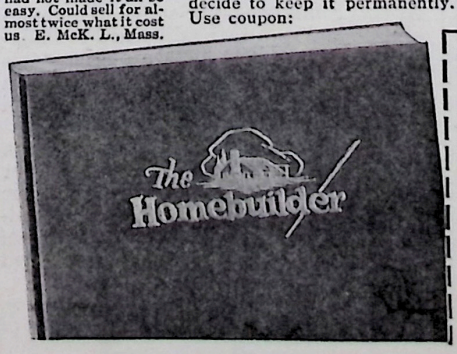

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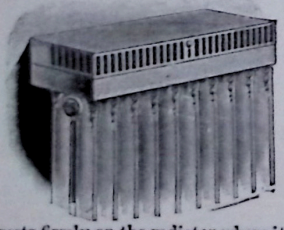

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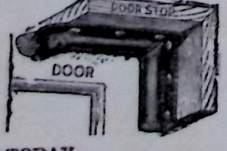

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Homes of Famous Americans

Continued from page 15

today, and many of the little points which we consider the very necessary finishing touches of modern decorative endeavor, are in evidence here, showing that we move in cycles and not necessarily in originality.

For instance, I noticed particularly that the walls were painted in Carlyle House. Of course, the colors were a bit bright to be in good taste today, but they knew something of flat wall finishes then. Mount Vernon, representing a period about fifty years later (when it was last redecorated) is done in wall paper, and Arlington coming along after the dawn of the nineteenth century is again done in paint, and the Hermitage coming thirty years later is again papered. So we move in cycles. First, one idea of wall decoration is uppermost, then it gives way to another. In the end, we have only the rising and falling of the tides, with little new under the sun.

There is a richness and a glitter to the hangings and some of the furniture that almost amuses one. It speaks eloquently of the love for pomp and show and calls to mind the saying about some of the French aristocrats of the period, who moved in great pomp in public and lived on crusts in private. They probably had not heard of "keeping up with the Joneses," but they were doing it nevertheless.

It is, indeed, amusing—these glittering chairs and sofas, with their stiff, straight backs (I saw but one comfortable chair in the whole house and that was in the Blue Room)—when one looks at the floors. These rich draperies in their cloth-of-gold valances, and these rich, gilt chairs look decidedly humorous when one looks at the rough, crude floors with their wide and poorly finished planks. The rugs on the floors, also, are crude drawn rag rugs that spoil the whole effect of luxury which the Colonial decorators were striving so hard to obtain.

There has been little progress in draperies and in wall decoration and in much of the furniture between those days and now, save to make them more comfortable and practicable, but there has been tremendous progress in making our floors and our floor coverings harmonize with the rest of our interiors. This is the central thought striking one, the big impression we carry away.

Following the close of the Revolution, the states of Virginia and Maryland got into a boundary dispute. The governors graciously met at Carlyle House and tried manfully to agree, but, being unable to do so, called in the great Washington who settled the dispute. This little conference, which took place in the Blue Room, resulted in their determination to call another conference of the states to meet at Annapolis later in the year. At this conference, five states were represented, and it in turn adjourned to Philadelphia, where all thirteen of the states were represented. This Philadelphia conference formulated the Constitution of the United States.

Thus, we see, Carlyle House played a great part in the political history of our Republic. It was in this historic Blue Room that the Declaration of Independence was really evolved and, likewise, in this room the motion was started which resulted in the Constitution.

A little garden in the rear of the house, which once was on the very banks of the Potomac, is still preserved. It bears the weariness of age and the encroachments of time. In it, General Braddock paced to and fro....worried by his problems, dreaming of loved ones in Old England. In it, Washington, too, made light with the Carlyle maiden whom gossip long associated with his name, and who is said to be responsible for the frequent entry in his diary: "Lodged at Col. Carlyle's house...."

But time brings us out at strange ends. The old house is now alone with its memories, proud memories of an almost forgotten day when great men and women thronged its walls and weighed momentous decisions and made gay times in their lighter hours. It is well that it should be so. It has earned its peace, and its right to be alone with its dead. It no longer has the honor of being a house, for no human being disturbs its slumbers and its reveries, save those of us who wander silently thru it, paying tribute to it as a great shrine.

How To Grow Begonias

Continued from page 20

air, and, when hardy, the glass covering can be removed entirely. These young plants are again transplanted into small pots. Later when they have developed more, they are again transplanted. Care must always be taken that the young plants do not begin to rot thru the addition of too much moisture.

The true and recognized species of the leafy begonias are seldom cultivated today. The originally beautiful and daintily spotted and powdered leaves have been made still more beautiful thru crosses so that the forms and crosses developed today are much brighter than in the original species, and the species from which most of the forms were developed was Begonia rex, having large, showy and unsymmetrical leaves.

The entire beauty of the leafy begonias is concentrated in the foliage, so that the dainty flowers are entirely overlooked. The dark blue-green leaf of the begonia with the silvery shimmering edges is itself a thing of beauty in the tropical flora. These plants keep their foliage thruout the winter while the tuberous begonias die back to the tuber. The former do best in the window garden thruout the year, require a not too sunny place but a more or less moist air. They should not be sprayed. A warm, moist temperature and a fertile soil consisting of a mixture of two parts of good lawn soil, two parts of decayed leaf mold, and one part of meadow soil, forces them to develop in all their luxuriance. A soluble fertilizer about twice a week during their period of growth, has a very beneficial effect. During the winter they should only receive enough water for the plant's development. At this period they should not be placed in a too warm room. Transplantation is usually carried out in the spring, altho it can be accomplished at any other time as well.

The leafy begonias are usually propagated thru their leaves. Any healthy leaf can be taken and a number of (three to four) slight slits cut into the edges. The leaf is then placed upon the soil in a flower pot and the pot covered with a glass plate. Older plants can also be propagated either thru division or segmentation of the underground stem. Propagation thru seeds can also be carried out and is accomplished just as is

described for the tuberous begonias. This method, as a rule, only gives other varieties of the original plant taken.

Altho the beautiful leafy begonias are somewhat delicate, this cannot be said of the shrublike and sub-shrublike forms. They are ever green. The foliage is beautiful, but without attaining the size of Begonia rex and its varieties. Their flowers are not quite so beautiful as those produced by the hybrids of tuberous begonias. These are leafy plants in the first consideration, but some produce beautiful and odorous flowers.

These plants require a rich, fertile soil. Hotbed soil mixed with leaf mold, a little loam, and a slight addition of sand, fulfill the requirements. They are planted in such a soil during the spring and also in midsummer. These, just as the other begonias, are characteristic window garden plants but desire more sunlight than the other forms altho they should be protected from the hot, summer sun. Under insufficient light conditions they lose their leaves. Before they drop, they become spotted. The most hardy of all the shrublike begonias is Begonia semperflorens. This plant will thrive under conditions where all other species and varieties of begonias fail.

The usual, and in fact the best method of propagating the shrublike begonias is thru cuttings. Only in a few cases is division or propagation thru seeds permissible. The cuttings grow easily and without particular care.

All those plants in which the lower part of the stem has become bare, should be pruned back. It is not necessary to water them excessively, if it is done, the plants will invariably die.

My Favorite Bird

Second Prize

I love the meadow lark, whose cheery call has for the past twelve years meant a great deal to me and also to the other members of the family. Even the children have been in the habit of saying, "tee tee teedely dee," every time they hear one.

I will tell the little story that has endeared them to me.

Years ago, while we were homesteading in Dakota, we were right in line with a terrible prairie fire that burned entirely across our land, which was a mile in length. We escaped permanent personal injury and also saved the dwelling, but lost much financially. Of course we were very much discouraged. Everything looked desolate, and across the prairie everything was black.

The next morning we were hunting around all over the blackened grass gathering up the chickens—some dead, others with feathers burned but still alive—and we were seriously thinking of giving up and abandoning our claim when a meadow lark lit on a burned stump of the fence and commenced to sing.

They build their nests on the ground, among the grass; so when it sat there on the burned post we could not help thinking what courage it had to sing so beautifully, when its home had probably been destroyed.

It cheered us so that we stayed and now have the quarter section of land that we would have lost had it not been for the meadow lark, for my husband often says, "I could not acknowledge defeat when a plucky little meadow lark whose nest had probably been burned, could sit overlooking the ruins and sing."

—Mrs. J. P. Jensen, Peoria, Ill.

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FOR door and window casing, and window sash, because it is so admirably adapted by nature to those trying places. No twisting or springing to break the glass. Great for "outside" doors—does not "come and go" with every change of weather.

FOR porches, and the floors of them, for porch steps, porch and lawn furniture, trellises, arbors and pergolas, because it is the one antiseptic wood; germs of decay can not find lodgment in imperishable Cypress, because of its impregnation with natural preservative elements, imperceptible but potent.

FOR the small or large conservatory, because it is the one recognized standard wood for greenhouse construction. Ninety per cent of all the greenhouses built by professionals are made of Cypress. Because they know. (Now *you* do.)

FOR all kinds of creamery construction, because Cypress is free from odor, taste or color as a container, and for the floor of the creamery nothing equals Cypress.

FOR fence posts, because they do not "rot off before they get well set in the ground." Nor for generations thereafter. No other wood approaches Cypress for endurance when set in the soil.

FOR the garden fence, because it lasts, and lasts, and lasts, and further, because Cypress fence boards are not full of peek-a-boo knot holes. And it takes paint. And "holds it, but lasts a long time without it." (U. S. Govt. Report.)

FOR floors in stable, garage, cellar or poultry house, because it is not affected by moisture, nor does it fill the ambient air with the "expensive smell" of rotting wood.

FOR water tanks, troughs, vats, laundry appliances and laundry furniture, because Cypress excels even metals for long life when exposed to alternate wet and dry influences, etc., etc. (Cypress is "some wood.")

When planning new improvements or repairs to old ones, just remember—"*With Cypress you* ***build but once.***"

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Assn.

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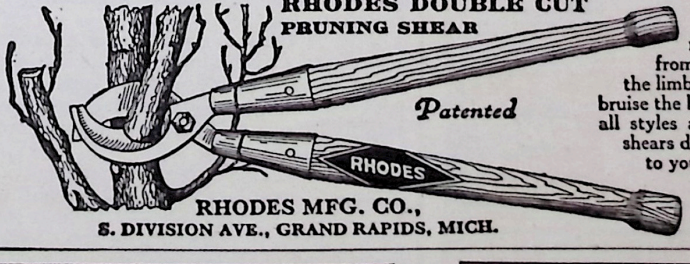

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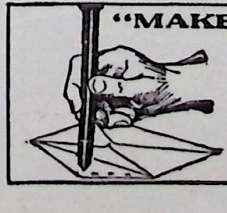

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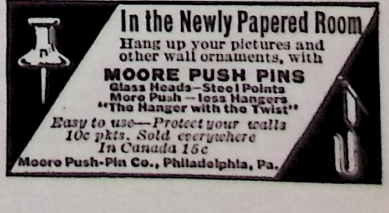

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Easy to use—Protect your walls
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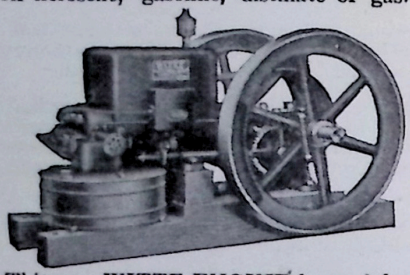
Moore Push-Pin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Puts 2 H-P Engine on Your Place For Only $14.24

Ed. H. Witte, Famous Engine Manufacturer, Makes Startling Offer On Witte Throttling-Governor Magneto-Equipped Engine.

Farmers, now more than ever, appreciate the need of power on the farm and know they can make $500 to $1,000 additional profit a year with an all-purpose engine.

Ed. H. Witte, nationally-known engine manufacturer, has announced a 2-horse power engine which burns either kerosene, or gasoline, distillate or gas with a special throttling governor. It delivers full power on kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas.



This new WITTE ENGINE has revolutionized power on the farm as it handles practically every job with ease at a fraction of the cost of hired help. Easily moved from one job to another, it is trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it.

To introduce this wonderful new engine to a million new users Mr. Witte has arranged to put it on any place for a 90-day guaranteed test. Since it costs only $14.24 to take advantage of this sensational offer and nearly a year to pay the low balance, Mr. Witte confidently expects every progressive power user to be soon using a WITTE. Every reader of this paper who is interested in making bigger profits and doing all jobs by engine power should write today to Mr. E. H. Witte, 1735 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; or 1735 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligations by writing.

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Ready to screw the final cap on the easily made "corner-stone box for the home."

A Cornerstone Box for Your Home

THOMAS J. MALONE

Preserve Your Sentiment For Future Generations

IN erecting large institutional buildings—as churches, schools, hospitals and the like—it has been customary these many years to have a formal ceremony of "laying the cornerstone" At this ceremony, a solemn but nervous dignitary in black frock-coat, standing gingerly on a temporary platform before an opening in the foundation wall, makes a few awkward passes with a trowel in pretense of preparing a resting place for a stone suspended by derrick a foot or so above and guarded by genuine workmen who actually do the "laying." Around the central figure are other dignitaries, similarly clad and befunctioned and solemn, but less nervous, while, farther off, as befitting non-participants, may be a group of mere spectators, casual and otherwise, not specially dressed for the occasion—some of them "relatives and friends" and others, perhaps, attracted by the opportunity of seeing something for nothing.

Often, but happily not always, the central dignitary attempts a speech. What he says has rarely been heard, owing to the chug-chug of the gasoline engine running the concrete mixer a couple of rods to the left.

This is the time-tested and approved procedure with buildings in the "edifice" class. It is recognition of the longevity of concrete, brick, stone and steel, of man's relation to posterity. It is an approach to sentiment.

Ah, sentiment! Now we are getting around to something. That's what we started out to write about. If there can be sentiment in constructing great buildings for use of the many, how much more should there be in constructing the small house for the family home? If, in building a home, you make it a mere routine undertaking, you will miss the joy of what should be a great adventure. If you would get the most out of the home, put sentiment into it from its inception—oodles of sentiment. In other words, why not prepare and place a "corner-stone box" in the foundation of the new home—with due forethought in the preparing, with family deliberation and conference in the equipping and with fitting ceremony attending the placing?

It's being done here and there, but it would be done more generally if home builders knew what fun it was to plan and do. First of all, you choose your cornerstone. But hold! The small house these days hasn't a foundation of stone, except in a few fortunate parts of the country where stone is abundant and—save the mark in such altitudinous times!—cheap. So, if there aren't any stones at all in the foundation, how can there be one at a corner? Concrete, poured or in hollow blocks, will serve very well, without need to cut out a recess for the box; and, having once departed from the strict "corner" idea, you may choose any part of the foundation wall, corner or not, for your repository, as pleases you.

A box made of copper, which resists air and moisture, is the standard for large buildings; but, tho it can be put up at any sheet metal shop or by the neighborhood tinner, it will cost money. And anything that costs money over and beyond his contract totals is likely to be shunned by the small home builder. Why use a copper box at all? What then? Let us suggest a substitute that meets all requirements of serviceability, besides being cheap and easily obtainable almost everywhere.

The local plumber or steam fitter can fix you out. Have him make up for you a length of iron pipe with threads at both ends to take screw caps—anything up to a foot long is usable and of any desired diameter, say, two or three inches. Some firms keep large stocks of short assorted pipe lengths in various diameters, and can make up your cornerstone "box" in a few minutes; others, less well equipped, will cut the desired length for you, thread it while you wait and fit it with the caps. Presto, you have a solid, durable, air and water tight container for preservation

of the choice papers and articles that are to go into it!

This can be set vertically in the hollows, if concrete or tile blocks are used, the opening being chipped out to accommodate, if necessary. A gob of soft concrete and a bit of metal lath may be used as a "setter," and it might be well, in the case of block foundation, to give the bomb-like looking cylinder an outside coating of asphaltum or of red lead and oil as a rust preventive. In a poured foundation, the cylinder can be sunk in the concrete while soft, upright or otherwise. In any case, the threads should be oiled before final screwing on of caps.

And what shall go into the box? This is a major question, one to be considered and decided only by the whole family. Of course, a statement should be enclosed giving such fundamental facts as the ownership of the house, the date of beginning, the names of those who will be the first occupants. The variety of suitable enclosures is endless, governed only by the tastes and desires of the builders. To be sure, the entire family should be present at the placing of the memorial "pipe," and the final touch should be entrusted only to favored hands. Maybe some one will make a little speech—a halting little speech that peters out toward the end because of the gravity and the joy of the occasion, but breathing, doubtless, the spirit of the old framed motto hanging over the door in the days of our grandfathers, "God Bless Our Home."

You've guessed it by this time—we built a house this summer, are building it this very minute. In our own "cornerstone box," which was planted in poured concrete directly under the front door, we enclosed a statement of the amounts of the various contracts let—general, heating, plumbing and wiring—and, as well, the wages being paid workmen in the building trades at the time. Then a page with the names of all members of the family whose home it is to be. Included, also, were autographed business cards of the architect and the various contractors. Still other things went in, among them a little American flag, contributing to our own satisfaction and symbolizing to those who may open the tube, decades hence, that to us building the home was an event not unlinked with love of country, something giving a deeper sense of pride and partnership and responsibility in the United States of America.

Next we added a touch of outright sentiment. The house is to be christened when ready to move into, in another formal ceremony when a member of the family shall toss a thimbleful of water over the ridge board, or in its general direction, and dub it with a name. In keeping with this purpose, it seemed proper to include some written expression of the spirit in which the home was conceived, of the hopes attending its progress, completion and occupancy. This was altered, revised, added to and pared down before it met family concurrence. It is sealed up with the rest in that plain iron cylinder.

What is there written was meant to be a family secret, but while we are in this sentimental mood we feel inclined to pass it on. Here it is: "This is a small house, but it is large enough to materialize a dream, to promise comfort and cheer and happiness to (*Cont. on page 49*

Millions of American women voted for President in 1920 and are finding time to take active interest in civic affairs

The suffrage and the switch

Woman suffrage made the American woman the political equal of her man. The little switch which commands the great servant Electricity is making her workshop the equal of her man's.

No woman should be required to perform by hand domestic tasks which can be done by small electric motors which operate household devices.

The General Electric Company is working side by side with your local electric light and power company to help lift drudgery from the shoulders of women as well as of men.

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"How do you do it Mrs Pinkerman?

"Every year you have such lovely chickens, while mine sicken and die."

"It's no secret, my dear. I keep them warm and comfortable with my Inter-State No Cold Brooder Stove, and the rest is easy."

Four years ago Mrs. John Pinkerman, Fairmount, Ind., bought her first brooder stove from us She has used it every year and thinks the world of it

The Inter-State No Cold

is the most dependable oil-burning brooder stove made. Starts on oil, burns with steady hot blue flame. Wickless—gallon of oil lasts about forty-eight hours—easiest to operate. Electric, hot-air and hot water incubators. All metal and guaranteed to satisfy. We pay express charges. Catalog explains six-day trial order at our expense

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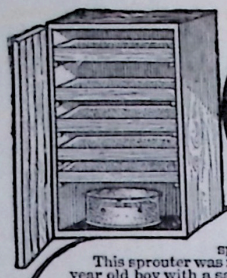

Oat Sprouter $2.99

You can make a better sprouter than you can buy. This sprouter was made in one evening by a 14 year old boy with a saw and hammer. The cost, with heater, was $2.99. Thousands in use. All say it is the best and handiest made.

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To make hens lay their best in winter, *growing* green food rich in vitamins, must be fed. Sprouted oats are best. The Putnam Home Made Sprouter yields the best and sweetest sprouts and with the least work. I will send, free, plans for making this sprouter with description of Little Putnam Stove to heat it. Also instructions for use of stove to keep fowls' drinking water unfrozen. Stove holds three pints of oil. *Burns a month without trimming or filling.* Patented burner. Nothing like it. Ask your dealer, or send me his name and $2.50 and get one by return mail, postpaid. Try it. If not satisfied, return in 10 days and I'll refund $2.50

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Made of heavy galvanized steel. A long felt wick supplied. Every hen-house needs one. Hens cannot wet themselves or waste water. Sanitary Fountain and Heater complete, only $1.75 for 2 gallon size. Also made in 3 and 4 gallon sizes. Order today or send for circulars and testimonials. Agents wanted.

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NEW KIND OF HATCHER!

Radio-Round gives big poultry profits with least trouble, expense. Round like hen's nest, no cold corners, 16 big improvements. Almost self-operating; 3 minutes a day for everything. 6 qts. oil to hatch. Prices down. Freight, express prepaid. Get catalog, also Egg and Poultry Record—all FREE.

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Practical, modern poultry houses for young stock and layers will increase your profits. You can build them yourself at small cost from Plans we furnish. Send 25c for 5 months' subscription to Poultry Success, the practical poultry magazine and we'll mail you the Plans free. Send today (coin or stamps).

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4 MONTHS' TRIAL 25 cts.
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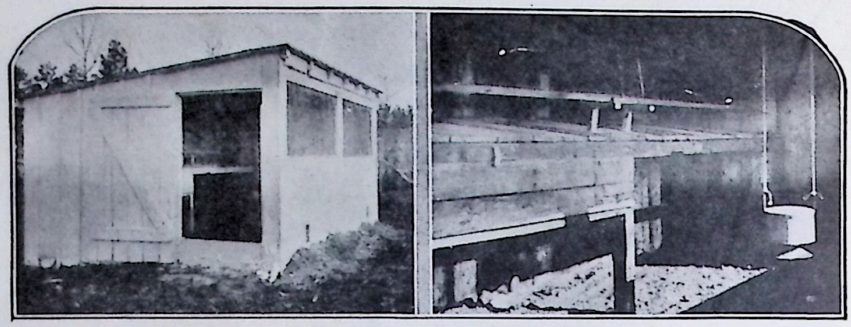


Outside and inside views of poultry house herein described

Old Poultry Houses for New

LEO STARR

A SHORT TIME ago, with a friend of mine, I happened to call at the home of a backyard poultry farmer in a small Virginia town. In the course of our visit we were shown about the poultry yard where we were attracted o a neat-looking, model poultry house, which, according to our friend, he had constructed from old and used material found on the place. Aside from that fact it was also interesting because it embodied many of the features necessary for a modern, well-equipped and convenient poultry house.

"One day," said our friend, in commenting on the building, "in a walk about my yards and buildings, I decided there were too many old and unused sheds cluttering up the place and otherwise creating an unsightly appearance, so I determined to clean up. There was, over yonder, an open shed,—a lean-to sort of an arrangement that served no other purpose than as a catch-all for the usual pots and pans, garden tools, broken-down furniture, and such other trash as just naturally will accumulate around a place of this kind. Then there was an old-style hen house here, of the gable-roof variety. It had no ventilation, light, or other conveniences, but still it was having to do duty as a poultry plant. That new, model house you see is the result of my efforts to clean up and build up after a few days labor."

We agreed with him, after viewing some before-and-after photographs which he produced, that the result was much better than the ragged effect that existed before the clean-up process; and the new poultry house was a much better place for the hens than the old, dark, unsanitary shed that had been torn down.

The first step in the work was to dismantle the old buildings, piling the lumber in piles according to kind and dimension, after first removing all nails. For the new house a location was selected which was on high and sloping ground, where the soil would always be dry and well-drained. A dry location is essential to prevent a damp house which is always a cold house, and one that invites sickness and disease. Facing the house to the south makes it warmer and dryer in the winter time by admitting more sunlight thruout a greater part of the day. Sunlight makes the house a more comfortable place for the birds and adds to the productiveness of the flock.

Many people have old-style, dark, damp, and unsanitary poultry houses that are unsuitable for the best results in poultry raising, and which should be either torn down and rebuilt into some one of the approved types of poultry houses, or equipped with more ventilation and light. There are a number of different types of houses, but the one shown here is a very satisfactory one, and is inexpensive and convenient for the small flock. For a larger flock, the same type house can be used, by simply extending the length to take care of as many birds as there are. This one is so simply constructed that a little study of the photographs will be sufficient from which to work.

Such a house as this would be better, however, with a good, tight, smooth board floor, and set up on skids so that it could be moved around easily from place to place in the yard. For a larger, non-portable house, a cement floor is usually quite satisfactory, as it is always sanitary and easy to clean. Cement floors also keep out rats and other rodents and last much longer than boards. A cement floor, however, should always be kept well-covered with straw or other suitable litter to prevent dampness and cold from reaching the fowls and making them uncomfortable.

The interior of this house is simple and convenient and is easy to clean. It is provided with a drop-board below the roosts to keep the floor and litter from becoming foul. Beneath the drop-board are the nests, which are entered from the rear, thus giving the layers a dark and secluded place for nesting. The roosts and drop-board and nests are all removable, being held in place by notches and mortise joints. They are easily removed and taken out when a thoro cleaning is desired.

This backyard poultryman has set a good example in cleaning up his yard and making something useful from the old and unused buildings common on many lots, and is one that might well be emulated in many places.

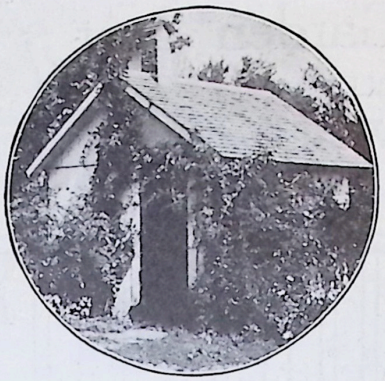
Better Than Any Other

"I just want to tell you that I have enjoyed reading, and profited more thru the influence of Fruit, Garden and Home, than any other paper I have had the pleasure of reading."

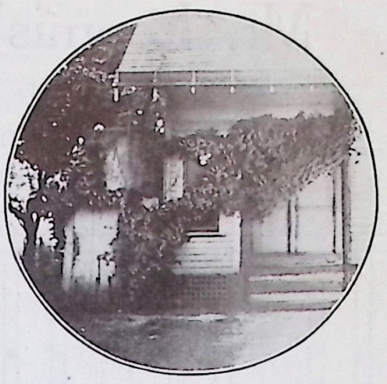
—Geo. T. Cartman, Swansea, Mass.

"I wish to compliment you on your magazine. It fills a want long felt. Tho a great reader, I would forfeit subscriptions to a dozen popular magazines in order to take Fruit, Garden and Home, should such a thing be necessary."

—Helen M. Voight, San Jose, Calif.



Our smoke house, showing the arrangment of shrubs and vines



A view of our water tank showing Virginia Creepers on the pantry window

Making My Backyard Attractive

JEANNETTE BASKERVILLE

How One Suburbanite Secured Restfulness and Beauty

MOTHER, our backyard is prettier than our front yard," my daughter said as she came from a tour of inspection of the grounds. I did not agree with her, tho our backyard is attractive and restful.

Too often in the hurry and worry of busy country life our backyards become a cluttered space with bare ground or weeds, and a favorite place to drop unlovely discarded tools, with the chickens running at large. So instead of writing of the city backyard I want to tell you how I changed our backyard with little expense, from an unlovely place to an attractive little plot which I have named "my rest garden."

First of all we had a back fence put up to keep the chickens out. It is a high woven wire which I have partly covered with a grape vine, which improves its looks. The dirt from the excavation when we remodelled our house, was graded up around the house and that left a sticky clay on top. It was a real mess and it took much well-rotted manure to make a soil that blue grass would do well on. But after continued planting and clipping we have a fair sod of blue grass in our backyard, which is kept clipped short with the lawn mower.

My "waterworks," showing the Virginia Creeper and Dorothy Perkins rose covering the tank and its support

As you see by the picture my "waterworks" consist of a gravity tank under the eaves, into which the water from the roof runs and thence by gravity into the house. This tank was bare and unsightly but necessary. From the roadside a Virginia Creeper was mine for the digging. Planted by the support its clinging tendrils soon climbed to the top and then on up the sides of the tank, until now it covers two sides of it with its glossy, green foliage and drooping vines, and even runs over my pantry window and to my screened-in back porch. On the third side a pink Dorothy Perkins climbing rose makes a bower of pink beauty in Maytime near my kitchen window, more than paying for the time and work expended.

In passing, I want to recommend the Virginia Creeper or five-fingered ivy to you, if you have never used it. As you know, it clings to the wood or stone as it grows, and its green, glossy leaves which change to crimson and scarlet when the frost touches it, make it a most desirable and beautiful vine.

Just about ten steps from my kitchen porch is the smoke house, which is one of our necessary and important buildings. It is painted white and in the hot summer sunshine it was such a glare of heat every time I stepped to the porch. By the picture you see how it has been changed by vines and shrubbery to a restful, attractive building. The side is covered by a climbing white rose which is so pretty and fragrant when in blossom. In front the vine which climbs to the bird-house on top, is a bittersweet which the roadside also furnished me. Its bright red berries in winter brighten the gray days. But what I like best of all is the sumac which grows to the left of the door. As a decorative shrub I think it ranks high. Its dark green, fern-like leaves, and green feathery tassels which gradually change thru every shade of red until it becomes the dark velvety maroon of the autumn. At the first hint of frost the leaves change to a flaming scarlet and remain so for weeks. "If winter comes" my bittersweet and sumac will brighten the leaden sky for me. Here also the petunia (*Cont. on p. 47*

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X-RAY INCUBATORS AND BROODERS
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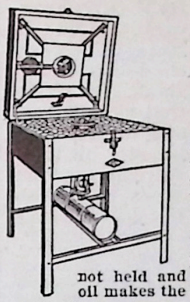

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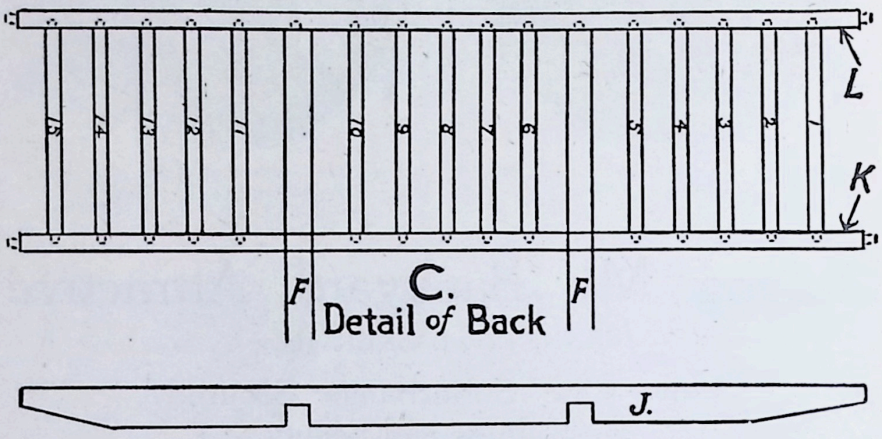
Mr. Loomis' Garden Seat

E. E. DAGLEY

Spare Time Work For Long Winter Evenings



THOSE interested in duplicating the beautiful garden seat spoken of in the article, "A $75 Back Yard Gem" in the October number of Fruit, Garden and Home, will find the following drawings and specifications helpful.

Drawing A is of the end support. Cut the piece (a) from 1½"x6", three feet six inches in length.

Make (b) from a 2"x2", two feet six inches in length, plus enough for tenon on upper end. Use full size where joined with (c) and dress to 1½" square at ends.

Cut 2 C from 1½"x2", one foot six inches in length, plus enough for tenon on each end to insert into mortises in (a) and (b). This cross piece (c) should be one foot two inches above ground, thus making the seat when flush with the top of (c) one foot four inches high. Along the lower inside edge of (c) fasten pieces of 1"x1" for ends of seat boards to rest on.

Mortise into (a) 1¾" above (c) for end of horizontal back piece (k) to fit into. Also at upper end of (a) another mortise for end of (L) to fit into. These, (k) and (L) should be one foot six inches apart.

Cut arm rest (d) from 1½"x6", two feet long. Allow enough more for tenon to fit into mortise extend from (c) to (c) lengthwise under the seat.

Cut the tie, or brace, from 1½"x2", exactly six feet in length. Two feet from the ends and two feet apart, cut notches to fit over (h) and (h) where corresponding notches were cut. Dress the lower edge at the ends to prevent its projecting below (c) when put in place. See Drawing (j).

Drawing C gives detail of back.

Cut (k) and (L) from 1"x1", six feet long, plus tenon on each end to fit mortise in (a) and (a).

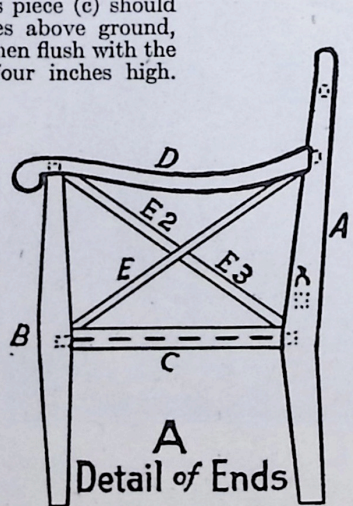
No mortise is needed in upper end since the upper horizontal piece, (L) rests on the top of (f). In cutting (f) allow for tenon at upper end to fit mortise in (L).

Cut (g) from 1½"x2", thirteen inches in length, plus enough for tenon to fit mortise in (h).

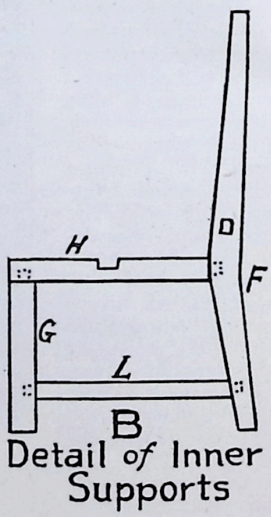
Make (h) of 1½"x2", eighteen inches long, with mortise in lower edge at front end and tenon on back end to fit into (f).

Cut (i) of 1½"x2" the length required to extend from (f) to (g) three inches above ground. Mortise and tenon holds this in place.

To complete the inner supports you have to cut a notch in (h) 1½" long and 1" deep. This is to allow a tie or brace to



A
Detail of Ends



B
Detail of Inner Supports

in (a) where they join. Make (e), (e2) and (e3) from 1"x1". Cut to fit.

Drawing B shows one of the two inner supports.

The piece (a) may be used as a pattern for cutting (f) if allowance is made for the fact that the seat rests on top of the cross piece (h) while it only comes flush with the top of (c) as shown in Drawing A.

Instead of mortise as in (a), make a square hole in (f) 1¾" above the seat to allow the horizontal piece (k) to pass thru. This hole should be one inch square.

Both (k) and (L) should be mortised to receive tenons on the upright pieces of the back (1 to 15).

Uprights are 1″x1″, eighteen inches long, plus tenons. When in place the space between these should be approximately three inches.

With the ends, the inner supports, (j), (k), (L) and the uprights (1 to 15) completed you are ready to assemble the seat. Pass (k) thru holes in (f), insert ends into mortises in (a) and (a), put (j) in position. Screws thru (a) and (c) into ends of (k) and (j) will hold them in place. Next put in the pieces (1 to 15), put (L) in place and fasten with screws thru (a). Screws thru (L) into ends of uprights, and from the back of (k) into tenons on lower ends will hold these in place and prevent turning.

Screws should be used to hold (f) in place and also where (h) and (j) join.

The next step is to put on the seat boards. Three boards, 1″x6″, six feet in length make the seat. Screw these to (h) and the 1″x1″ on lower edge of (c).

Cut a 1″x2″ to extend from (b) to (b) in front of the seat, the top edge flush with seat. Then from 1″x1″ material cut braces for the legs as shown in the cut.

Mr. Loomis used white pine thruout in the construction of his garden seat. This is easily worked, light and durable. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful garden seat than is described above.

Our Oldest Botanical Garden

Continued from page 17

recently removed from the garden. As you wander among the interesting trees and shrubs of John Bartram's garden, you feel something of "the spell of ancient places." During the time of Washington's residence in Philadelphia, "The Father of His Country" often visited the garden and, with its proprietor, strolled along the boxwood-scented paths. Here, too, Benjamin Franklin and other noted men of the period, enjoyed the hospitality of the Quaker botanist.

Bartram was enabled, thru Franklin, to establish a correspondence with many men of science, and in one of his letters of introduction, the droll statesman thus described Bartram, "You will find him to be at least twenty folio pages, large paper, well filled, on the subjects of botany, fossils, husbandry and the first creation."

For many years before the Revolution, Bartram was "Royal Botanist for the Colonies," a position carrying a small allowance, to which was added thirty guineas a year, subscribed thru the efforts of Peter Collinson, an English scientist, by a number of notables for whom Bartram agreed to procure American plants.

On all sides of Bartram's house, sturdy old Turkish boxwoods still resist the ravages of time, and some of the specimens are said to be the finest of this species in America. A number of these boxwoods were sent to Bartram from Turkey by the Earl of Bute. One of the trees has a girth of almost three feet, and is, perhaps, the largest of the genus on this continent.

Close to the northeast corner of the house is a stone watering trough, and beside it grows a Syrian Jujube, a glossy-leaved shrub or small tree which bears small fragrant flowers in June. It was planted in 1735.

Clinging tenaciously to the east wall of the house, is an English Ivy, its thick gnarled trunk bespeaking its great age. It bears a profusion of greenish white flowers. Nearby, on a trellis adjoining the potting sheds, is an ancient Trumpet Creeper or Bignonia, which was sent to Bartram from Cape Fear, North Carolina, by his brother in 1749. It still blossoms freely.

At the southeast corner of the house, stands the famous Petre pear tree which bore its first fruit in 1763. There seems to be some question as to whether Bartram grew this tree from a seed sent by Lady Petre, or whether it was sent to him as a young seedling. However, regarding this tree, he wrote to Peter Collinson, "The pear raised from her (Lady Petre's) seed, hath borne a number of the finest relished fruit. I think a better is not in the world."

In the summer of 1923, more than a century and a half after the bearing of its first fruit, I noticed a number of pears among the branches of the ancient tree, but the tree itself appears as tho its days are numbered.

In various parts of the garden were planted specimens of the Halesia or Silverbell tree, the Yellowwood, the Papaw, the Tulip tree or Liriodendron and a number of rare Magnolias.

Several varieties of the Oak and Chestnut were represented, but many of these have fallen a prey to the unfavorable surrounding conditions.

On one of their southern trips, Bartram and his son, William, procured a specimen of the Franklinia or Gordonia Alatamaha, which was planted in the garden, and curiously enough, since 1790 no other plant of this variety has been found growing wild. The few specimens now in cultivation are said to have been derived from the Bartram tree, which no longer exists.

At the north end of the garden stands a large Gingko tree or Salisburia. Its girth near the base is nine feet three inches, and it is probably the oldest of its race on the American continent. The Gingko is native to the Far East, and because of the resemblance in the shape of its leaves to those of the Adiantum or Maidenhair Fern, it is sometimes called the Maidenhair Tree.

A slight depression in the slope from the house to the river bank is all that remains of the lily pond where Bartram cultivated his rare aquatics.

Enclosed by an iron railing, close to the river, is the old cider press, cut in the native rock. A heavy wheel which was operated around a circular track, crushed the fruit, the juice of which passed thru an aperture in the side of the rock to a receptacle lower down.

Nearby, in a weedgrown grave, marked by a small stone slab and a wooden sign, rests the body of Harvey, Bartram's faithful negro servant.

John Bartram died in the old house, September 22, 1777, and his son, William, came into possession of the property. In 1823 it passed into the hands of Robert Carr, who seems to have given it good care and added some plants to the collection.

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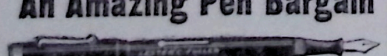

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Strange Habits of Plants

Continued from page 7

only entrance to its hooded pitcher is rendered readily available to insects by means of two flanges which have much the appearance of the tail of a fish. Inducements to enter are offered in the form of sweetened secretions. Once inside, the fly or other victim finds itself in a chamber well provided with what appear to be little windows arranged, it must be noted, on the side of the pitcher opposite the entrance. Unable to find its way out, the intruder dashes madly but hopelessly against the window-like spots only to drop exhausted into the waiting digestive fluid, which has been exuded into the bottom of the pitcher. It is heartrending to hear the struggles of the unfortunate insect as it wildly beats against the sides of its windowed sepulchre in a vain endeavor to escape. The inner wall is well supplied with downward pointing hairs, well adapted to prevent the prisoner from crawling out of its cell. By a strange whim of nature, a certain moth finds the pitchers a secure haven of refuge; within its windowed walls, this curious moth makes its home, being thus secure from many dangers which would otherwise have to be met in the world outside.

Deadliest of all the pitcher plants are the various species of *Nepenthes*, which are of frequent occurrence in Madagascar, Java, Borneo and Ceylon and are often found in the conservatory. Many are beautifully and artistically colored, a fact especially true of the strong rims which give rigidity to the opening of the bowl. Not only does this rim attract by its color, but the vivid appearance is frequently accompanied by the secretion of honey-like liquids. The urn-like pouches are usually at the tips of the leaves; they may become of extraordinary size; sometimes reaching eighteen inches in length and possessing a bowl of sufficient capacity to drown birds.

These pitchers are veritable stomachs; they secrete a digestive juice similar to the pancreatic juice of the human stomach, to which is added a trace of hydrochloric acid. Here there is no waiting for the decomposition of its prey; nourishment is secured by direct digestion. The inner surface is lined with digestive glands which are able to utilize the products of digestion. This exposed stomach is protected against rain by a lid in much the same manner as was the interior of the Southern Pitcher Plant guarded by a hood. The *Nepenthes* render at least one valuable service to man; many a weary traveler has quenched a tropical thirst by drinking the cooling contents of the bowls, in this respect rendering service similar to that of the famous Traveler's Tree.

The secretion of digestive juices similar to those found in the stomach of the higher animals is by no means restricted in the vegetable kingdom to the *Nepenthes*. The butterwort (*Pinguicula*) has a rosette of leaves whose surfaces are dotted with digestive glands which secrete a digestive juice finding use in northern countries and in the Alps for the coagulating of the casein in milk in place of "rennet." The coagulated casein is the curd used in cheesemaking. It must be remembered that the "rennet" ordinarily used for this purpose is obtained from the stomachs of calves. The leaves of the butterwort capture insects by means of a sticky secretion; the stimulus transmitted by the captured prey causes the leaves to completely enwrap the body of the victim and digestion takes place.

The reason for the development of the insectivorous habit among plants forms an interesting page in botanical investigation. The carnivorous flora seems to inhabit principally boggy lands. Ordinarily plants obtain their supply of nitrogen from the soil in the form of nitrates; bogs and other swampy lands seem to be poor in the amount of nitrates available to their plant guests. Because of the dearth of the necessary soil nitrates many plants living in such environments have sought elsewhere for this necessary element. It may be possible that the early ancestors of the insect-devouring plants possessed pollen and nectar-protecting devices in the form of glandular hairs, much as is the case at the present time with the Catchfly. After thus capturing insects solely for protective purposes, it is not difficult to conceive that the nitrogen-starved plants growing in these pre-historic bogs gradually developed the power to utilize the rich store of nitrogen contained within the substance of the captured insects' bodies.

The evolutionary tendencies evidently developed along two lines, the one type of plant preferring to simply absorb the nourishment of decomposition in the manner of the Pitcher Plant, whereas the other type seemingly favored a more rapid process, the actual digestion of prey as is done by the *Nepenthes*, Sundew and *Pinguicula*. These latter plants are far more economical of time since they do not have to depend upon the ordinary decaying processes to free the nitrogen they so eagerly desire. On account of their strange and interesting habits, the native insectivorous plants are in strong demand among collectors. Due to this demand, they have been gathered promiscuously without leaving sufficient behind to form seed and so reproduce their kind. For instance, in central Pennsylvania there is a huge sphagnum bog known as Bear Meadows which was formerly well stocked with Pitcher Plants. So insistent was the demand that the species is today practically extinct in the bog. In a similar manner the various insectivorous plants have disappeared locally in many regions. The restricted area in which the Venus Fly-trap naturally grows makes it all the more important that the species should be protected against the thoughtless collector.

A strange condition this, where the higher form of life, the insects, are so promiscuously sacrificed for the sake of the lower form, the plant. A situation of this sort sometimes causes us to pause and wonder why insect life should be considered so much higher on the scale of evolution than plant life. Nature seems to have attained the zenith of vegetable oddity when this curious carnivorous flora was evolved.

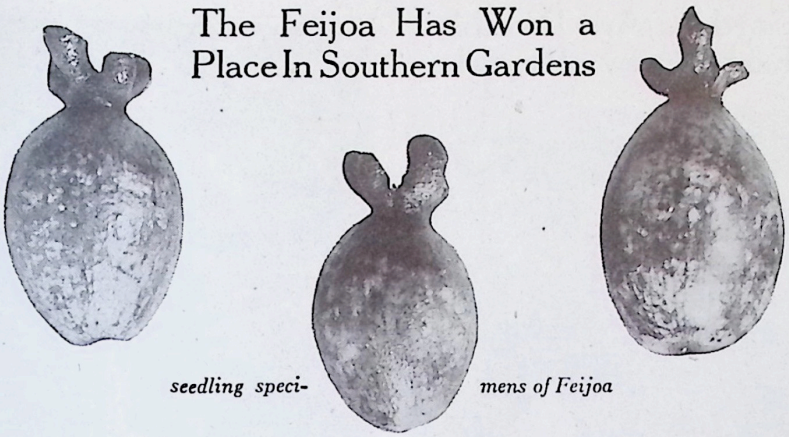
A TOMATO EXPERIENCE

I will tell you about my tomatoes when they stopped bearing this summer, husband and I cut off all the old vine and left the stubble, manured and plowed them good and new vines came out on the old stubble and now they are hanging full of green tomatoes. If nothing happens we will have plenty of ripe tomatoes before long. The second crop on the same plants I set in the spring. It's worth trying.—Mrs. B. W. Pearson, N. C.

A Delicious New Fruit

LEE McCRAE

The Feijoa Has Won a Place In Southern Gardens



seedling specimens of Feijoa

A RECENT immigrant of the fruit family, but one destined to be quickly naturalized by appreciative Americans, is the Feijoa (pronounced Fay-sho-ah). Authorities in horticulture declare it to be one of the best of the new fruits they have been testing and developing upon our soil.

Usually wild fruits have scanty flesh and large seeds and are covered by thick skins, belying their worth as do many of our Ellis Island immigrants. But when first discovered in Uruguay and imported here the feijoa was rich in its juices, small in seeds, and of a delicious perfumed flavor. Cultivation, however, has improved it wonderfully so that its sponsors feel it has a really large claim upon the future.

Contrast these highly developed specimens with the seedlings shown above. The photos were all taken on the same scale

Its known history dates back only to 1900 when the first little trees were transported to France, and from there to Southern California. Tests had proved that the stranger needed a drier atmosphere than that of Cuba or Florida, altho the climate of those sections suited it in warmth. It is hardier than one would suppose, coming from Uruguay, and our experts are confident it will grow in all the southwestern states, doing especially well in Texas, Arizona and southeastern California.

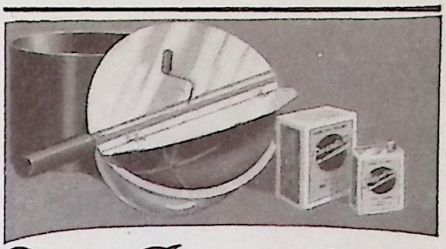
Special care has been given the feijoa in the Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens of southern California, and the seedlings have been developed into really splendid trees from fifteen to eighteen feet in height, bearing fruits from one to three inches long. The leaves are like those of the olive, a glossy green above and a silvery white underneath. Our photograph shows how great this development has been, the two lower fruits taken from a Coolidge tree, and the three upper ones from the original and ordinary trees.

In appearance the fruit is much like an elongated apple, of thin, greenish skin, and it is to be eaten or used in any way that apples are used—fresh or stewed, in jams, or jellies, or pies. The flavor is a combination of the pineapple and strawberry, highly perfumed, and better liked than its better known cousin, the guava. Besides, it is much larger, juicier, and practically seedless, the seeds of the Coolidge variety being no larger than a pinhead.

As an ornamental tree it is highly recommended by local horticulturists as it is shapely and the flowers are strikingly handsome, with petals cup-shaped, white outside, purplish within and stamens forming a conspicuous crimson tuft. Oddly enough these blooms themselves are "good to eat," according to the growers. The writer intends to experiment next season to determine whether or not the flowers will make jelly as do those of the locally famous roselle plant in southern California.

Mr. Coolidge, an enthusiast in feijoa culture, urges that only the really ripe fruits are eaten, as when green they are about as tasteless as a green pear—which he declares is no better than a turnip in its green state—and not unlike a persimmon in its bitterness. Yet when perfectly ripened it is the most delicious of fruits.

Another fine thing (*Cont. on p. 41*



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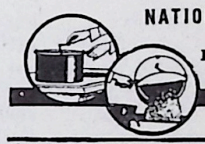

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A Newspaper Man's Garden

HELEN HAMBRIDGE

Gardens Are Possible For Busy People

Testing the muscle earned in the garden

Clearing up the cold frames for spring

A grape-vine hides the chicken yard

IF a newspaper man can have a garden anybody can. (And one of the nicest things about having a garden is that you may boast about it as much as you like. It isn't good taste to exult over your family tree, but one may talk of the past and present glories of his dwarf fruit trees or his patch of "Golden Bantam" corn to anyone he can get to listen to him and not be thought a snob.)

I don't mean to cry down the newspaper profession when I emphasize this original statement that if a newspaper man can have a garden the gates are flung wide for all others. I say "if" because of the evil fetich the phrase "a newspaper man's hours" has always been. Like many others, we, too, lived under the spell of this mumbo-jumbo, and it makes me furious now when I think how much of real pleasure we missed because of it and of how much we gave to other people because we did not have sense enough before to take a little piece of land and live on it so far as we were able. A newspaper man's hours aren't the easiest to manipulate it is quite true, but we had an utterly wrong conception of what may be done with raw time at

"Making a garden path useful as well as ornamental."

whatever part of the twenty-four hours it comes, and while our day is cut up and turned about so are the days of a sea captain, a train despatcher, a physician and many others and they don't let this fact cripple their lives any more than is absolutely necessary.

A newspaper man just used to lie down under his hours in more ways than one. He usually goes to work about one in the afternoon and ends his work around midnight. A few men stay much later, but more are leaving earlier as this work like all others is becoming very highly specialized. His hours are a good deal what he makes them, too. We found that out when we came to figuring on a time budget so that we could at last have that thing we had so long craved—a home outside of the city. It is very easy to be sociable over the midnight bite with one's associates, or with the stay-up-late member of the family, and good, honest time was wasted that way and, of course, in making it up by sleeping late into the forenoon next day. So we cut the sleeping item in our budget down to seven hours, but really sleep in that period, and our newspaper man gardener says that he finds the morning hours in a garden bed do him far more good than those he used to spend in the other sort, fighting for sleep against city noises.

Many of our friends who visit our farmette—actually located in the Greater City of New York and only twenty-five minutes by train from the heart of the metropolis—wonder how we find the time to raise all of the fruit and vegetables, eggs and flowers we use for a family of four with almost constant house guests as well, but most of these wondering ones manage somehow to get in golf at least several times a week, as did we in the old days, and golf isn't played in a hurry around New York. We are, therefore, simply using the time we once devoted to sports, plus the other referred to for our farming, finding it better fun to plow up the earth for more utilitarian purposes and to drive off with a hoe rather than a golf club, getting both joy and nourishment out of our family farming foursome. The gardener has found it possible to accomplish what he has done by alloting certain tasks to certain days and seasons and is firm in sticking to his schedules.

Every morning about ten o'clock my vegetable man appears at the kitchen door and asks what of his wares I need for the day. I have been out on a tour of inspection earlier in the forenoon and looked over his stock so that I know what is most luscious and plentiful. I order without considering the cost and while I never have to wipe the dust of city streets off my vegetables and fruit I am sometimes obliged to remove the dew or the damp of summer showers. I am now content only with the very choicest and

"Young growing things together."

vegetables and eggs and fruit more than a few hours old are anathema to me these days. The manifold luxuries of my own garden have quite spoiled me and I do not believe I could ever go back to the dubious green things shown in the corner grocery store in the city. In addition to the fruits and vegetables and flowers—since we find the latter quite as necessary in many ways as other green things—we have our own eggs and broilers. Here, too, the secret of the ability to do the thing at all is that we do it in moderation and keep only a small brood of hens, with no roosters in consideration for our neighbors, buying eggs to hatch in the spring. Much of the work of the chicken unit is done by the nine-year-old boy of the family who delights to feed and care for them and to bring in his young playmates to help. I suppose that the newspaper man gardener spends less than an hour a week on his chickens as we have only twenty hens. A grape vine hides the

chicken yard completely during two thirds of the year, and another long grape vine trellis extends down the garden path, furnishing both beauty and luxuries.

The size of the plot of land devoted to gardening purposes is only 100x100 feet. The gardener, who is a great collector of gardening facts, says that carefully cultivated this plot would supply a much larger family than ours, but we do not care to spend the time or labor necessary to intensive farming, as above all we want our out-of-door work to be a joy rather than an irksome, never-ending task. A plot 50x50 is devoted wholly to vegetables, with rows of flowers between and the rest used for small fruits and dwarf fruit trees. We do not even have this land plowed up in the spring as we could have for a small sum, because turning over the soil about that time is better for winter-bound muscles than all the daily dozens in the world and, we think, just the right spring tonic for folks who spend long hours at a typewriter and desk.

The garden starts early in the spring—aided by a small cold frame in which we incubate both vegetable and flower seeds—and runs the gamut from onions and radishes to the latest kind of late corn and squash in the fall, with many root vegetables to store away in the sand pit in the cellar. A good sized corner is devoted to the asparagus bed which furnishes not only its own luscious "stick candy vegetable," but plumage for bouquets the entire summer and fall. Another corner is dedicated to the gardener's hobby—trying out unusual sorts of vegetables which he reads about. One year it is Japanese cucumbers, another rare French salads, and still another something else, for you see almost anything grown anywhere will flourish on Long Island where our farmette is located, because of the unusual climatic conditions prevailing here. It is quite as much fun to try out new vegetables as new golf clubs, and even if I did cut up young muskmelons the first summer thinking they were the much talked about Japanese cucumbers the gardener had planted somewhere east of the string beans and my friends ate them as salad on lettuce leaves and pronounced them delicious, one lives and learns in a garden home even at the risk of being poisoned.

One of the best things our gardening has brought us is a succession of fruits for breakfast, from the first early strawberries to the last late pears ripening almost at Christmas. We have even gathered raspberries—of the everbearing type of course—as late as November 2nd here. We have rhubarb, strawberries, raspberries and currants both red and black—the latter making the finest jam ever conceived—cherries of several varieties, peaches (tho very few and poor as yet as the trees are just beginning to bear and we have much to learn along that line) as well as grapes in abundance. The vines were already here when we bought the place, so that we can only have credit for keeping them sturdy and bearing.

The gardener reaps his reward for all his work by having these fruits and vegetables for breakfast and a mid-day dinner, very good for the young people as well as for him. We do not can very much in the way of vegetables, except tomatoes, as it is too hard work and we are fond of root vegetables in the winter, (*Cont. on page 49*

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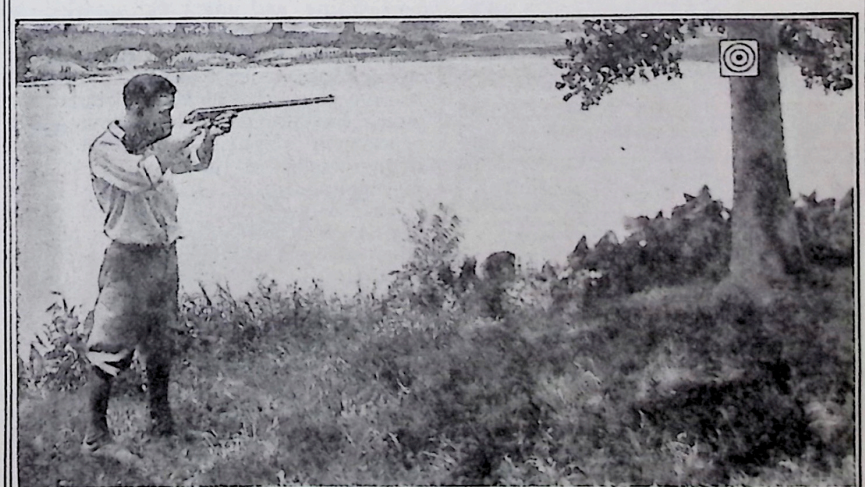

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A corner in Mrs. Spring's well-arranged garden

Looking Ahead In December

FLORENCE SPRING

There Is Still Work To Be Done By the Gardener

IN an average latitude and an average season the mild days often occurring in early December are a blessing to the busy—or procrastinating—gardener. Many jobs not compassed in November may now be performed, and the garden and home place gotten into shape for its winter rest.

It is an excellent time to prune grapevines and fruit trees, and save the precious hours in early spring when one hardly knows which way to turn, so imperative are the demands upon the time devoted to gardening. If the amateur gardener is ambitious enough to consider grafting, or wishes to increase his stock of grapevines by rooting cuttings, he may save some of the best of the vine prunings, and a good number of fruit tree cions, bundle them, and bury them in the ground until spring, when any grafting may be done before vegetation starts. While grafting is not often attempted by the average home gardener, it is a fascinating branch of horticulture, and might well be tried occasionally, especially if tree space is limited, that one trunk may produce two or three varieties of fruit, or in order to save precious time by utilizing a tree which has proved unsatisfactory. An experiment in grafting in our own garden by a member of the family absolutely inexperienced in this line, resulted in the success of every one of several Baldwin grafts, which were set into a big, healthy tree, the fruit of which had proved disappointing. This year—the sixth from the start—every graft is loaded with a quantity of fine apples.

The strawberry bed may be covered any time during the month—getting ahead of the snow of course. It is the alternate freezing and thawing, and not the freezing, that does the mischief; and, therefore, it is better not to cover the bed until settled cold weather. We always used coarse hay or straw until the cost of it and the service involved appalled us, when we tried cornstalks as a matter of economy, and ound that they worked satisfactorily. Apply them in over-lapping layers—not too thickly. If hay or straw is used, try to obtain that as free from coarse weed seed as possible. We have unwittingly raised flourishing crops of such weeds by carelessness in this respect, thus laying up much trouble for ourselves. Lay a few sticks of light cord-wood over the hay, or you will find your bed swept clean by some sudden strong wind. Before the ground freezes too hard, it is a good plan to bank the trunks of small fruit trees as a protection from mice, which sometimes do much damage.

It is not too late to cut the old wood from the briars and to mulch their roots. Stable manure is best for this, of course; but compost from a well managed compost heap will prove a close second, and heaped-up leaves do very well. Never burn dry leaves; they are a valuable asset on the home place. Rake them up frequently in the fall before they have a chance to blow off your premises, and add them to the compost heap. We have also used them satisfactorily in the following way: A sterile, sandy stretch along the top of a bank bounding our side lawn precluded good grass at this point. The man of the family dug a wide trench lengthwise, filled it to the brim with leaves several times, pressing them down closely, and after they settled sufficiently, replaced the good part of the soil and also the turf; the next year he was amply repaid by the marked improvement of the quality of the lawn at this point.

If your latitude necessitates protecting briars, grapevines, etc., from the winter frosts, lay them carefully on the ground, cover them with leaves or litter or a bit of soil, and circumvent the wind by adding a few sticks. Any winter or spring crop—as spinach, corn salad, etc.—possible in your locality, should be now mulched and protected for the cold season. If you have stored celery in the cellar watch it carefully, removing every bit of decayed matter as the heads are taken out for use. The celery should be packed standing upright, with the roots in damp sand or earth; do not put earth between the heads.

If for any reason you have not thoroly cleaned up the garden, finish up such work now. Put all easily decayable vegetable matter on the compost heap, and get the heap into tidy shape for the winter. Rake up the rest of the garden

debris, being sure to include any possibly pest-infested stalks, foliage, or general clutter, and burn it some windless day, first obtaining a permit; asparagus tops, if not already attended to, should be cut and added to the bonfire; rake the resulting ashes into the soil.

Perhaps you will like to try a little cellar-forced rhubarb? Take up some roots before the ground gets too hard, let them freeze thoroly, bring them in the last part of the month, plant them in moist earth, and set in a warm but dark place in the cellar. They will soon sprout and send up tender pink stalks, and give you the luxury of fresh rhubarb sauce and pies in January and February. You will not get a tremendous crop, but will value and enjoy it all the more for this reason. I recently saw, in a friend's roomy cellar, a row of boxes filled with these new, tender rhubarb stalks, the roots of which had furnished sauce and pies for some weeks. If early December is mild, you can often cut sprigs of parsley for drying. Lay on papers on a warm radiator—that the drying may be as rapid as possible, rub thru a sieve, and store in small, tightly covered glass jars. In winter use in cream sauces, made dishes, and to sprinkle over roasts, fish, potatoes, etc. It retains its color and flavor, and is freshened by the steam so as to be indistinguishable from newly cut parsley.

A root or more of parsley and chives is a very valuable addition to winter flavorings. If you have not already provided yourself you can usually purchase small roots of both. Grow them in some sunny window—the kitchen is a good place—and cut economically as needed. If obliged to purchase cut parsley for garnishing, always save it for later use; rinse, dry, and store it. The green leaves of celery may also be saved and dried from time to time, to use for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

Keep close watch of the vegetables stored in the cellar, and remove at once all that are decayed and unfit for use. One bit of spoiled fruit or vegetable will often do much harm. If the root vegetables have been simply dug and put in boxes, they can be kept much more successfully and longer by packing them in slightly moistened sand. Vegetables stored in this way will stay crisp and firm thru the entire winter. I have known root vegetables to be stored most successfully in boxes of leaves, when sand was not easily obtainable. Use these stored vegetables before beginning on the canned ones of the same sort. Fruit should also be carefully and frequently inspected, and all that is specked or damaged removed. If apples are not keeping well, slightly specked fruit may be utilized by making into applesauce and canning, for later use. If one has an excess of late pears, they make delicious mincemeat, and may possibly save purchasing apples for this purpose.

Keep a sharp eye on the squashes, first using those beginning to speck. If they are not keeping well can the surplus. By the way, store them in a warm, dry place, and not in the cellar, where they are sometimes found. An unused room in the third story is ideal. I remember that, on the farm, we used also to keep cranberries in quantity in framed-off sections of the floor of the attic. I am never embarrassed by a surplus in these days.

If you live on a farm, or have a large garden, have you ever thought of availing yourself of the help of the farm or garden products when planning your Christmas gifts? I know by experience how much a gift of this sort is valued. A basket of cranberries or choice apples, or of mixed fruit and vegetables, or a particularly fine squash, makes a grand Christmas remembrance! Or, if you are an expert canner or jelly-maker, and your preserve closet is amply filled, a city or gardenless friend will be delighted by the gift of a pretty little basket of jellies, jams, or canned fruit or vegetables—two, four, six or more, according to the size of the gift you wish to bestow.

See to it that the tools are put away, and in good order. Make any necessary repairs—or have them made—clean the metal parts with kerosene and then grease them, and store them in their proper places. It will be a great comfort and convenience to find them ready when needed. Left over, or newly gathered garden seeds should be labelled, and stored where they will be safe from mice. A good sized tin or tight wooden box, holding smaller boxes arranged in one layer, makes a safe and convenient holder.

Some house-plants at least are an influence in the home. Next month's paper will contain some suggestions in regard to their care. If you have not already potted and started bulbs in earth, remedy the deficiency by arranging bowls of paper-white narcissus, hyacinths, and other water-loving bulbs for continuous bloom; these, set in pebbles in bowls of water, sprout, develop roots, and blossom with great rapidity.

A charming arrangement for either the center of the dining room table or any table or window is a "moss garden." This may be assembled in December, or any time before the snow comes, the miniature growths with which it is filled being easily collected during any afternoon walk. Put a few pieces of charcoal in a deep flowerpot saucer, fill with leaf mold, and in it plant all sorts of tiny growing things—ferns, tiny pine trees, pitcher plant, rattlesnake plantain, partridge vines covered with bright red berries—and cover the surface with bright green moss.

These little moss gardens are the most fascinating housemates imaginable, and tiny woodland growths are constantly appearing thru the winter and early spring. Spray them with a fine mist of tepid water every day.

A Delicious New Fruit

Continued from page 37

is its late season for ripening, the fruits being easily kept for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. It is to be harvested between October and December 1st, and if stored in a cool place, will keep fully a month. He has shipped it long distances in two-quart baskets without refrigeration. Thus it has all the shipping qualities of the apple, and it bears more prolifically and regularly, being surprisingly hardy.

So far the little trees have been immune from all pests. Perhaps it is because our insect pests have not yet cultivated a taste for feijoas—waiting, possibly, until people put their stamp of approval on the new fruit. Certainly it will be a universal favorite as soon as our fruit-hungry Americans come to know it.

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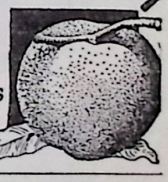

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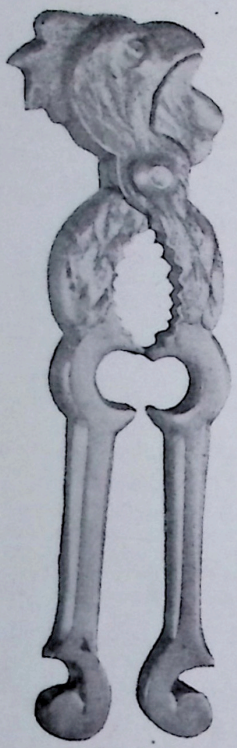

A-100

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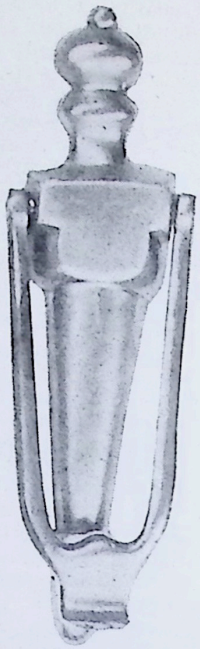
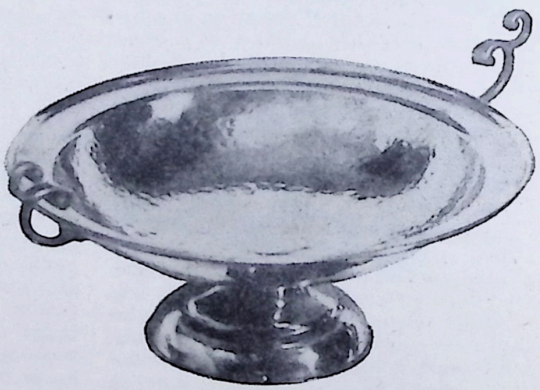


A-62

A-54



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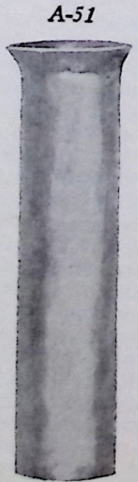


A-24

Directions for Ordering

All of the articles illustrated on this page may be ordered thru the shopping service of Fruit, Garden and Home. Simply list the articles wanted, stating whether in brass or copper when a choice is given, and inclose draft, money order or check for the total amount. Write your name and address plainly. Address your order to Shopping Service, Fruit, Garden and Home, Des Moines, Iowa. Shipment will be made promptly, charges prepaid. Order early, to avoid possible delay due to heavy holiday mails.

Current Record Releases

Edison Records

Alpine Echoes—(51154), Esther Nelson and Charles Hart, soprano and tenor.

A charming, lilting waltz song, in which Miss Nelson's flute-like obligato proves a perfect setting for the melody which is carried by Mr. Hart's admirably clear tenor.

I'm Lonesome For You, Dear Old Pal—Charles Hart and Male Chorus.

There have been many "pal" songs and there will be many more, no doubt—but this one carries just a note of difference sufficient to make it most desirable. You'll particularly like the blending of the clear tenor with the harmony of the chorus.

She Was Bred In Old Kentucky—(51116), Walter Scanlan, tenor, and Mixed Chorus.
When You Were Sweet Sixteen—Walter Scanlan, tenor, and Mixed Chorus.

Remember "way back when" you used to sing these songs? You'll like them all the more for the memories they bring. The perfect performance of Walter Scanlan will make them equally enjoyable to those who hear them for the first time.

Silver Threads Among the Gold—(51124), Transcription for piano, Franz Falkenburg.
Last Remembrance—Piano solo, Franz Falkenburg.

The pianist who made this record is, I believe, a new member of the record family, and his introduction is most successfully accomplished in these two numbers.

Victor Records

Light Cavalry Overture—Parts I and II—(19080), Victor Symphony Orchestra.

If you admire the descriptive type of military overture, you will be delighted with this record. The bugle calls, the trumpets galloping away in the charge—and in the second part the poignant melody carried by the 'cellos, in the lament for the lost soldiers, all combine to make a most effective number.

That Old Gang of Mine—(19095), Billy Murray-Ed Smalle, comedians.
Hi Lee Hi Lo—Billy Murray-Ed Smalle, comedians.

This is a novelty record with all sorts of sentimental appeal to those ties which bind you to the friends of your childhood. You will find in the first number bits of old songs, bugle-tunes which will stir deep into your thoughts. None the less memory-stirring is the old stand-by of the "Hungry Five" bands which were wont to disturb the air around various street corners long before Mr. Volstead drafted his famous law. If you have wondered what has become of them, you will find them in this record, transported to China. An unusually clever record.

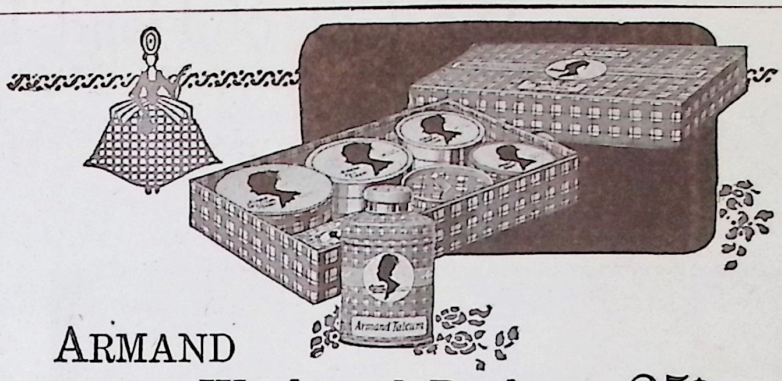
Songs My Mother Taught Me—(87350), Geraldine Farrar, soprano.

This is one of the records which contradicts flatly the statement made by some folks that they "get tired of hearing the same records." I can imagine nothing less improbable than tiring of this quaint, old song which is sung so perfectly by the great Farrar.

Brunswick Records

Sweet and Low—(13094A), Marie Tiffany and Male Trio.
Just You—(13094B), Marie Tiffany and Male Trio.

Topping the list of old favorites with most of us, comes the mellow, soothing harmony of "Sweet and Low." All the beauty of harmony is retained in this record and in the second verse there is a pleasing interchange of melody between the voices and the orchestra, which is most effective. "Just You" is a simple little love song, sung very sweetly by Miss Tiffany.



ARMAND
Week-end Package 25¢

FOR the week-end or overnight trip, this little beauty box is ready packed, just the size to slip into any corner of your traveling bag. Adding immeasurably to your comfort, it will keep you looking your loveliest all the time.

Face powder, rouge, cold cream, vanishing cream, talcum, soap—*everything* you could need is included in the Armand Week-end Package. There's a generous box of genuine Armand Cold Cream Powder—that wonderful, soft, dry powder with a base of cold cream which is bringing the happiness of an attractive appearance to women the world over.

Then there's a box of Armand Bouquet; another of Rose, a delicate, clinging powder of exquisite fragrance. A tiny box of rouge, with puff. For cleansing the skin and protecting it from dust and dirt, there are cold cream and vanishing cream. Also a can of talcum, a cake of fragrant soap and the Armand "Creed of Beauty," a little book that you will appreciate. All for 25c!

Fill in this coupon and send for yours to-day. Address

ARMAND—Des Moines

ARMAND

ARMAND—Des Moines

I enclose 25c coin or stamps for the Armand Week-end Package and "Creed of Beauty." W

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Feed them judiciously with a bit of SUPERIOR House Plant Food dissolved in the water, at proper intervals, as per the simple directions. And then just watch the results! You will be astonished—almost before you know it the little tender shoots will "perk up" and take on a livelier hue—the stalk will grow sturdy and strong. There's nothing on the market like it—it's wonderful. Just try it and be convinced.

Clean and odorless. Send a dollar bill today for handsome container of 600 treatments—enough for over a year. *Results guaranteed.*—try it for six weeks and then decide if you want to keep it or want your money refunded. *We have been specialists in high grade fertilizer for 69 years.*

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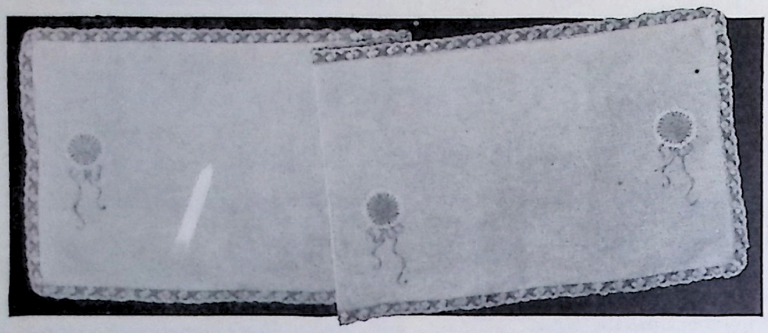
The Gift of Hand Embroidery

BENNIE HALL

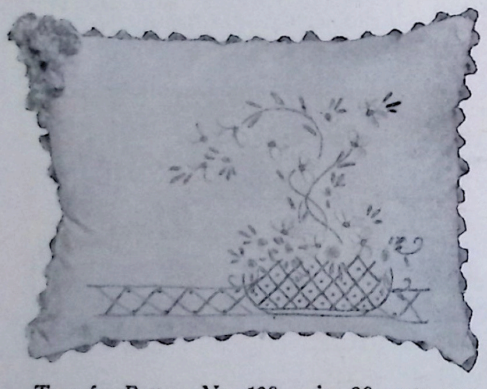
ONCE a year the whole world pauses for a day and dedicates itself to the thought that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Thrice blessed is the woman who makes her gifts with her own hands, for she has the joy of making, the joy of giving and the joy of knowing that her gift is a gift of love.

The articles illustrated here make ideal Christmas gifts. They may be made quickly and easily. Each gift will fit beautifully into someone's home, for of linens one can never have an oversupply. Color is being introduced into house furnishings much more commonly now than it was a few years ago, and embroideries on household linens afford an excellent medium for bringing such gaiety into the sometimes drab monotony of our homes.

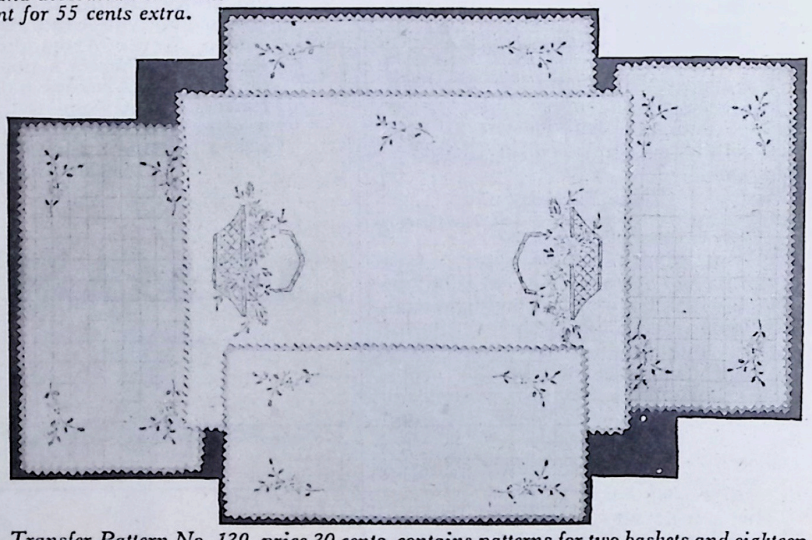


Transfer Pattern No. 127, price 20 cents, provides eleven charming motifs of French knots, lace-edged like prim little colonial bouquets and decorated with satin stitch bowknots. Boilproof thread to work scarf will be sent for 55 cents extra.

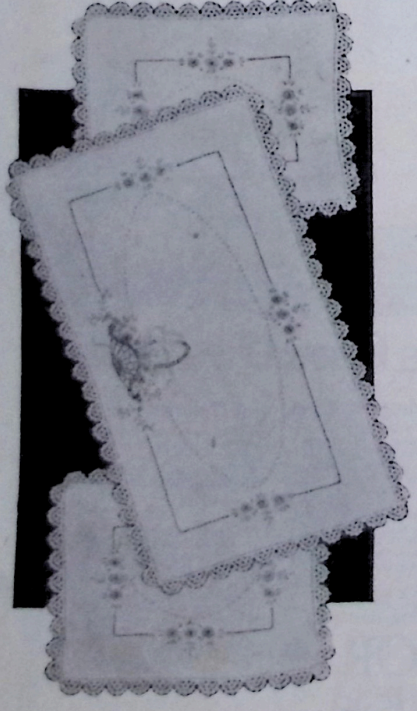
The dainty scarf illustrated at the left is charming when made of crossbarred muslin or dimity and placed over a pink or lavender, pale green or blue satine foundation. To make the bouquets, first baste the lace in place, gathering it slightly, then fill in the centers with heavy French knots placed very close together. When pink, rose, lavender, purple and blue threads are used the result is quite lovely. Lace borders the bouquets, while the scarf is edged with inch-wide lace slightly fulled and machine hemstitched in place. For the pillow, No. 128, which measures 20x26 inches, deep cream linen or suiting is embroidered in heavy fibre silk thread. The basket is brown outline with gold French knots, the lines behind the basket are dull blue outline with brown French knots. Flowers are rose and blue.



Transfer Pattern No. 128, price 20 cents, consists of one large basket design to be used on a pillow cover or scarf. Silk fibre thread to work this design will be supplied for $1.05 additional.



Transfer Pattern No. 129, price 20 cents, contains patterns for two baskets and eighteen sprays, to be used on a breakfast set of checked toweling. The centerpiece measures 18x24 inches and place mats 18x9 inches. Boilproof cotton thread in correct colors for working this unique and attractive set will be supplied for 65 cents additional.

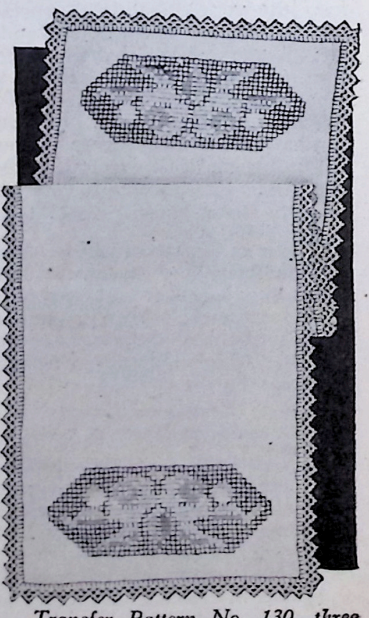


Transfer Pattern No. 131, buffet set, price 20 cents. Complete design is given on pattern. Boil proof satin floss to work the set will be sent for 50 cents extra.

CHECKED toweling was used for the background of the breakfast set illustrated above at the right. The edges are finished with blue rickrack braid and the embroidery is done in lazy-daisy, single and outline stitches and French knots, using two shades each of pink, blue and lavender for the flowers, gold for centers and black for the basket. Design 131 gives the complete design for the dresser or buffet set illustrated at the left. In the photographed set the basket is worked in brown outline, the flowers in rose, delft blue, lavender and purple French knots and rambler rose stitches with gold French knots. The straight lines are in black outline and the oval line of French knots in pink. Design 130 supplies three large motifs in filet embroidery for use on scarfs, pillows and other articles. The scarf illustrated is made of heavy thread linen and measures 18x52 inches. Long single stitches in black form a filet background for the roses and leaves which are worked solid in pink, rose, lavender, purple, blue and green. The pattern gives a color chart. Good-looking linen lace finished the edges of the buffet set and the filet scarf.

Address Pattern Orders to

Bennie Hall Fruit, Garden and Home,
Des Moines, Iowa



Transfer Pattern No. 130, three motifs for scarf or pillow, price 20 cents. For 75 cents extra, sufficient rope thread to work the set will be sent.

Fitting the Furniture to the House

Continued from page 24

dining room when extra guests arrive will give dignity to the end opening into the dining room. On the side with three windows we will place a consol and two chairs with lamps and tables. The chairs should both be easy chairs and the one in the corner might well be a wing chair.

There may be a colonial touch to the room—the consol may be a chest of drawers with panels on the faces of the drawers and the brass pear drops for handles. The two formal chairs may be fan back or ladder back chairs copied from those used in the early eighteenth century, in New England and Pennsylvania. The chairs may have the cabriole leg which we find on a number of pieces of a little later date. Besides the wing chair, we may have one other of rather high and straight back and one of sloping lines, similar to the style called the "Martha Washington."

The same note may be carried into the dining room which is quite readily seen from many points in the living room. The table may be an extension gate leg and closed down to normal size when the family is alone. The chairs may be of the Windsor type, either the New England bow back or the bow back with imposed comb. Both would be nice used with the chairs in the living room. A chest of the Connecticut or Hadley style may serve as a buffet and will be very practical because of the storage space for linens and silver.

In one of the rooms upstairs, too, braided rugs may be used with the spool bed, a chest of drawers with small mirror and splint bottomed chairs. Such articles add character to the whole.

Successful Fern Growing

First of all I want to impress my readers with the knowledge that this article has been used successfully by myself in fern growing.

First, find a suitable receptacle for your ferns, large enough, of course, and with ample drainage in the bottom; then place a layer of broken crockery or china, glass or coal clinkers, any of these will do, in the bottom of your pot. On top of this put a layer of well-rotted stable manure. Now you may mix some garden soil with a good bit of leaf mold and rotted manure then you may plant your ferns and rest assured they will grow beautifully for years; provided, of course, that they are watered frequently and kept where the morning sun *only* can touch them.

Don't water the leaves, soak the roots instead.

Don't let the bitter winds of winter blow on them.

See that they have fresh air, too. You may think this is a lot to do but the reward of beautiful fluffy fronds is worth it and a few minutes care each day is all they want.—Subscriber.

ROSE MILDEW

In reading the article about roses by H. S. Tillotson, I was reminded of an experience I had some years ago. I had bought a small red rambler; a few weeks after planting it got badly mildewed. I had read somewhere that air slaked lime and sulphur mixed and sifted thru thin cloth would stop it. I had no lime so took wood ashes in place, used it, and the mildew disappeared.

I have used the washing suds all summer and haven't seen either slug or thrip. I wait till sundown and then throw it on the bushes, trying to reach all the underside of the leaves. May Fruit, Garden and Home live forever.—Mrs. Harriet A Hause, St. John, Michigan.

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COASTING WITH THIS ROCKING HORSE TYPE SPEEDSTER
SUPPLY IS LIMITED.

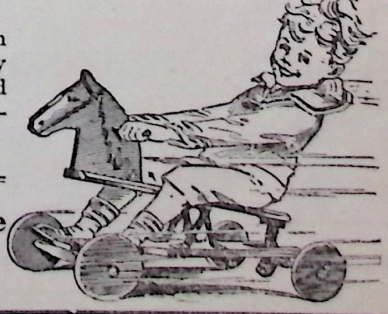
Imagine the wholesome, healthful sport the youngsters can have with this dandy, rocking horse type of speedster.

Wheels are of hard maple, 8 inches rear, 6 inches front. Rear axle is of steel, front axle is solid oak. All bearings are of steel. Solidly constructed without nails or glue. Nicely brush painted in red and green. Length, 32 inches. Width, 16 inches. Seat, 8 inches off floor. Weight 10 lbs.

We were able to buy only a limited quantity at a wonderfully attractive price. Offer is good until the supply is exhausted.

Get one or more of these to give as Christmas presents. The youngsters will be delighted.

Our Speedster Offer: Speedster given postpaid for only $3.00 in subscriptions to Fruit, Garden and Home. Your own subscription may be included. Safe delivery guaranteed.



Fruit, Garden and Home
176 SUCCESS BLDG.
DES MOINES, IOWA

7 PIECE JAPANESE Blue Bird Dinner Set 2.49

Let this imported Japanese Blue Bird Dinner Set add its charm to your Xmas Dinner Table.

Or, let it be a gift to a friend. Specially priced at only $2.49. Compares with sets costing as high as $5.00.

Large size, hemstitched tablecloth, 60 x 60 inches. Many beautiful designs. Six hemstitched napkins to match. Cloth and napkins are closely woven and reversable—both sides of rich, two-tone Japanese blue. Guaranteed fast colors.

FREE—Each set comes to you with sufficient Xmas Holly Ribbon for wrapping; also beautifully colored Xmas Gift Card.

Send no money. Just name and address. Pay postman special Xmas price of $2.49 and few cents postage on arrival. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money back. Use coupon to rush your order today.

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Send this COUPON

CROWN SALES CO.
Dept A-123
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Send at once Imported Japanese Blue Bird Dinner Set. Also Free Xmas Holly Ribbon and Xmas Gift Card. I will pay postman special price of $2.49 on arrival.

Name _____

Address _____

Free ~ Trial Bottle

Try it first, prove the way to restore

Gray Hair

You are right to be skeptical in regard to any preparation offered to restore gray hair. So many can't do the work—so many only further disfigure your hair.

A trial on one lock of hair is your safeguard, and this I offer free. Accept this offer and prove for yourself that your gray hair can be restored safely, easily and surely.

I perfected my Restorer many years ago to bring back the original color to my own gray hair, and since hundreds of thousands of gray haired people have used it. It is a clear, colorless liquid, clean as water and as pleasant to use. No greasy sediment, nothing to wash or rub off. Restored color even and natural in all lights. Results just as satisfactory when hair has been bleached or otherwise discolored.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Send today for the special patented Free Trial package, which contains a trial bottle of my Restorer and full instructions for making the convincing "single lock" test. Indicate color of hair with X. If possible, enclose a lock of your hair in your letter.

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Please send your patented Free Trial Outfit. X shows color of hair. Black..... dark brown..... medium brown..... auburn (dark red)..... light brown..... light auburn (light red)..... blonde.....

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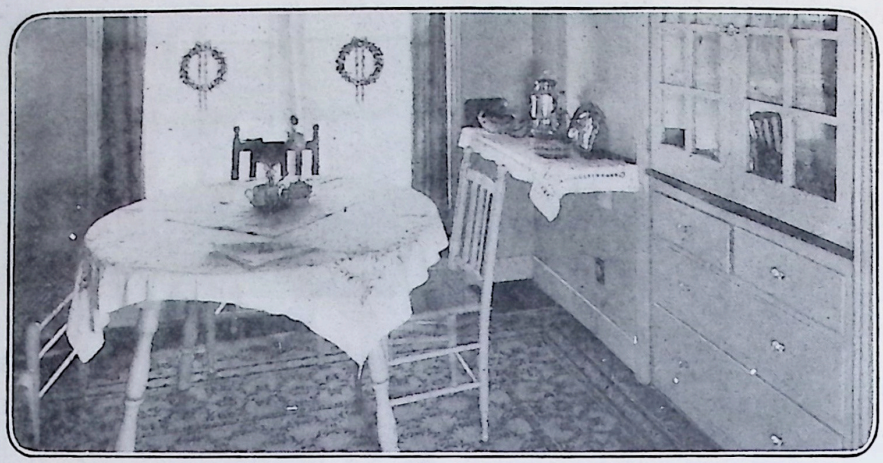
My book "CANDY AS I MAKE IT" will teach anyone how to make all kinds of delicious candies. Failure impossible. Write Margery A. Ricker, Dept. 9, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.



Good breakfasts are better yet when served in a sunny, gay corner. Note the original type of consol—a simple shelf

Tempting the Morning Appetite

JOSEPHINE WYLIE

BREAKFAST may portend the day. That is to say, a good breakfast, a good day, and the opposite, perhaps, if the toast is burned and the fruit is green.

Breakfasts have a way of growing monotonous when left to themselves. The same breakfast, or nearly so, every day does not tempt the average early morning appetite.

"But," you say, "there can't be much variety to toast and coffee and eggs and milk."

Bless you! there is just as splendid an assortment of breakfasts as there is an assortment of persons to eat them. Here are several menus and recipes, carefully tested and tried, to prove it:

Cooked cereal with dates
Waffles Maple syrup
Coffee

To make really delicious boiled coffee use:

1 cupful of coffee — 1 cupful of cold water
1 egg — 6 cupfuls of boiling water

Beat the egg slightly and dilute with half of the cold water, reserving the other half for clearing the coffee. Mix coffee and egg, turn into the coffee-pot and pour on boiling water, stirring thoroly. Boil exactly three minutes, no more, and be sure that coffee is boiling during that time. Do not allow steam to escape, for the tempting coffee aroma goes with it. In making percolated coffee no egg is used and the time of boiling is just doubled.

Waffles

2 eggs — ½ teaspoonful of soda
¾ cupful of sour milk — 1 teaspoonful of baking
¾ cupful of sour cream — powder
1½ cupfuls of pastry flour

Beat the egg yolks with the milk and cream, add the sifted dry ingredients, and fold in the beaten egg whites last. This makes a particularly fine waffle. A less expensive recipe calls for:

2 eggs — 2½ cupfuls of flour
2 cupfuls of milk — 3 teaspoonfuls of baking
4 tablespoonfuls of fat — powder
1 teaspoonful of salt sifted with flour

The same method of mixing is followed. You will find that the smallest possible number of utensils need washing.

Breakfast No. 2

Grapefruit with canned strawberries
Creamed flaked codfish Oven dried toast
Coffee

Creamed codfish is really a prize breakfast dish when prepared this way:

½ pound of codfish — 6 tablespoonfuls of flour
2½ cupfuls of milk — 1 egg
½ cupful of cream — 1 teaspoonful of salt

Flake the cod and put it to soak the night before. In the morning drain off the water, cover with fresh and bring to a boil. Turn this off and cover with the milk and cream. Beat egg slightly and add flour to make paste. Stir this into the hot milk and add seasoning. Serve on squares of very crisp toast.

Breakfast No. 3

Baked tapioca apples with cream
Corn griddle cakes Maple syrup
Coffee or milk or both

Corn griddle cakes are the best of all griddle cakes, I think, especially when made from fresh, young, sweet corn, and good canned corn is not far behind in appeal.

1 cupful of corn pulp — 1½ cupfuls of flour
1 egg — 2 teaspoonfuls of baking
2½ cupfuls of milk — powder
1 teaspoonful of salt

Slit raw corn kernels lengthwise with sharp knife and then press out the pulp. Maine or "cream" style canned corn may be used in which case the amount of milk used will be lessened on account of the liquid added in the canning process. Add corn to beaten egg and other ingredients in order named, sifting the dry ingredients together and adding them last.

Plain griddle cakes are lifted above the ordinary when made in the following way:

Plain Griddle Cakes

2 eggs — 1 cupful of flour
1 cupful of sour cream — ¾ cupful of whole wheat
1 cupful of sour milk — flour
¼ cupful of cornmeal
1 level teaspoonful of soda
2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder

Mix ingredients in the order named, sifting flour, soda and baking powder together. Sweet cream and milk may be used with good results, in which case omit the soda and use two teaspoonfuls of baking powder as in the above. Soda in any case is used only to neutralize the acid present and not to leaven.

Tapioca baked apples are delightful as well as nourishing for they combine fruit and cereal. Fill the cored apples with cooked tapioca to which no sugar has been added. Sprinkle sugar mixed with cinnamon over the top and bake until

the apples are puffed and soft. These may be served either cold or warm.

Breakfast No. 4

Grapefruit or Sliced Orange
Poached egg on toast — Fried potatoes
Buttered toast — Currant jelly
Coffee

It is amusing to think of telling anyone how to fry potatoes but having met with fried potatoes, so-called, all over the country, I have come to believe that a good many people do not know how to prepare them. Most fried potatoes are only warmed up and greasy, in contrast to the crisp, rusty-colored ones that I call good. The only directions necessary are to fry rather quickly to a rich brown on both sides and serve hot.

The chief steward of a large hotel taught me how to poach eggs to perfection and this is how he did it: Boil two quarts of water with two tablespoonfuls of salt and three drops of vinegar. When the water boils, carefully crack and drop the eggs in one by one on the spot where the water bubbles most vigorously. Allow to boil for little more than half a minute and then remove from direct heat and cook for a minute and a half. Eggs handled strictly as above described will have no superfluous trimmings.

Breakfast No. 5

Prunes
Cereal — Cream
Tomato hot cakes — Syrup
Coffee or milk or both

Tomato Hot Cakes

2 eggs
1 cupful of canned tomato pulp, seeds removed
1 cupful of sour cream
1¾ cupfuls of flour
1 teaspoonful of soda
2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder

Beat eggs well and add other ingredients in order named, sifting the flour, soda and baking powder together. Fry on a hot griddle and serve very hot.

Making My Backyard Attractive

Continued from page 33

and nasturtium with scarlet geraniums give color to the green background. I have hollyhocks planted which next year will add dignity and beauty to the whole.

The coal and wood house is covered by a grape vine which makes it more attractive, especially when the grapes are ripe. Near the house I have two beds for pansies. When the slanting rays of the morning and evening sun reach them they turn their velvety faces to be bathed in its light. Ash, maple and poplar trees make a thick shade, while beyond the buildings, pear and cherry trees have their places, with gooseberry and quince bushes filling in. On the west side a windbreak of cedar trees shut out other unsightly portions of the place.

It is just at my back door, you know, where we are in and out countless times every day. I'm busy, but one can absorb beauty even if their hands are busy. Its sweet restfulness of color harmony, graceful vine and shady tree helps to smooth out the unlovely things and brings rest and courage for the many duties of my day.

A number of our readers have been asking for an article on the care of canaries. We have persuaded Mr. Max Geisler to give us the benefit of his more than thirty-five years experience, and his article appears in January. It is the most authoritative article ever published on the subject, and will be worth many dollars to all bird lovers. Particularly, worthwhile is the advice on what to feed canaries to preserve the sweetness of their tone. Watch for it.

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White's Weather Prophet forecasts the weather 8 to 24 hours in advance. Not a toy but a scientifically constructed instrument working automatically. Handsome, reliable and everlasting.

An Ideal Present

Made doubly interesting by the little figures of Hansel and Gretel and the Witch, who come in and out to tell you what the weather will be. Size 6¼ x 7¼; fully guaranteed. $1.25

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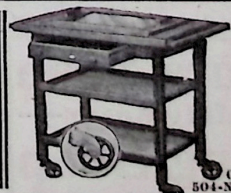

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Large Top—Removable Glass Service Tray—Large Drawer—Double Handles—Deep Undershelves—Silent Rubber Tired Swivel Wheels. A high grade piece of furniture for GENERAL UTILITY, ease of action, absolute noiselessness. Write now for descriptive pamphlet and dealer's name.

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Our columns carry advertisements for nearly every kind of equipment necessary for successful home making. The firms advertising in this magazine are reliable and trustworthy.

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Amazing New Invention Does Away With Dirty Coal and Wood

Three Times the Heat of Coal

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Don't burn expensive dirty coal and wood! A new fuel has been discovered which gives three times the heat of coal. No more ashes, no more smoke, soot and coal dust—no getting up on cold mornings to build fires—no heavy scuttles to carry—no worrying about coal strikes and shortages. This new fuel cuts housework in half—curtains, rugs and clothes stay clean much longer.

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The Oliver Oil-Gas Burner burns 95% air and only 5% oil, the cheapest fuel there is. Cheap, simple, fool proof and absolutely safe. 16 models to fit any furnace, range or stove. Over 150,000 in use.

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Special Offer to Introduce Our Cut Glass:

This Daisy Pitcher Only $1.25

This good-looking, 3-pint jug is just the thing dozens of housewives want. Beautifully cut in large daisy design on clear sparkling glass, at this price it is surely a big bargain. Send $1.25 money order, check or cash. If west of the Miss., add 25c postage. Money back if you are not delighted. P.S.—Six handsome water glasses to match, only $1.25. If west of the Miss, 20c postage.

Dept. M-12 **Krystal Krafters** Trenton, N.J.

Automatic Rapid Electric FIRELESS COOKER

Gives every facility of electric range plus every advantage of fireless cooker at less cost than a good oil stove.

New Invention Revolutionizes Cooking

Saves 50% to 75% fuel cost

Bakes, roasts, broils, boils, stews, fries, toasts. Needs no watching. Shuts electricity off automatically. Attaches to any electric socket. No special wiring. Write for FREE Home Science Cook Book, 30-day FREE trial offer and direct factory prices.

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No experience necessary to weave beautiful rugs, carpets, etc., on UNION LOOMS from rags and waste material. Home weaving is fascinating and highly profitable. Weavers are rushed with orders. Be sure to send for free loom book. It tells all about weaving and our wonderfully low-priced, easily-operated looms.

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Cuticura Soap shaves without mug. Everywhere 25c.

"HER SWEETHEART"

—was saying goodnight! She wondered if she should help him on with his overcoat. Too bad she hadn't a copy of AUNT LUCY'S BOOK OF CORRECT MANNERS FOR YOUNG WOMEN. It answers all such questions. She needed it and you need it also. *Send for it today. 25c prepaid.*

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THE COOK'S ROUND TABLE

Conducted by Fruit, Garden and Home readers

This is your department and its value depends upon the help of every good cook in our family. Send in your favorite unpublished recipes. We will pay for every one used.

Ham Loaf

2 pounds of fresh pork (ground)
1 pound of ham (ground)
½ pound of fresh beef (ground)
1 cupful of fine bread crumbs
1 pint of cooked tomatoes
1 tablespoonful of salt
Pepper
Milk to soften mixture as in beef loaf

Mix the ingredients well and bake 45 minutes or more in a medium oven. May be served either hot or cold. This is quite a welcome change from the ordinary meat loaf.—Mrs. L. R., Iowa.

Swedish Butter Cakes

1½ cupfuls of flour
1 teaspoonful of baking powder
1 cupful of butter
½ cupful of cream
1 tablespoonful of sugar

Sift flour and baking powder together. Mix all ingredients and work together, working all with knife if possible, being careful that butter is not too hard. Let stand in ice box for one hour, then roll to one-half inch thickness, cut in strips about four inches long and one inch wide. Cut several slashes along one side and curve slightly. Dip in sugar and bake in quick oven until light brown.—Mrs. A. M., Illinois.

Cherry Pudding

2 eggs
1 tablespoonful of sugar
1 cupful of sour milk
½ teaspoonful of salt
1 teaspoonful of soda
1 teaspoonful melted butter
1 pint of cherries
Flour to thicken

Beat eggs and sugar together until light. Dissolve soda in sour milk and add salt, flour and cherries, and finally melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven 25 to 35 minutes. If canned cherries are used they should be well drained. —Mrs. L. H. F., Pa.

Sardine Eggs

Boil some eggs hard, then drop them into cold water until perfectly cold. Shell and halve them lengthwise. Put the yolks into a mortar with a well washed sardine for each egg and pound these smoothly together, with salt and pepper to taste, a spoonful of cream or butter and also a little minced parsley. When well blended fill up the eggs with this mixture, and serve with watercress or any small salad greens.—Mrs. C. A. F., Indiana.

Mother's Maple Biscuit

Prepare flour, shortening, buttermilk, salt and soda, as for a "batch" of buttermilk biscuit, adding

1 well-beaten egg
1 level teaspoonful of allspice
1 cupful of shaved maple sugar

Mix and roll out, cut and bake in quick oven. Good for table, warm or cold, for picnics and lunch.—Miss I. F., Ohio.

Raisin Apple Pie

Put one pound of raisins into a pan and cover with water. Boil until soft, then add one cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt and butter the size of an egg, two tablespoonfuls of flour dissolved in cold water, one tablespoonful of vanilla and just before taking from fire stir in three apples that have been peeled and cut fine. Filling may be put in crust hot or cold. Use pastry cut in strips across the top of pie. Bake in hot oven.—Mrs. R. M. B., Ala.

Apricot Mousse

1 can of apricots cooked up with sugar (very sweet)
1 envelope gelatine dissolved in cold water mixed with above

Put thru colander, and when it begins to set add one-half pint of cream beaten stiff. Pour in mold to harden and serve garnished with slices of apricot.—Mrs. R. P., Ohio.

Macaroons

2 egg whites
1 cupful of sugar
1 cupful of shredded cocoanut
1 tablespoonful of flour
½ cupful of chopped nuts
2 cupfuls of corn flakes
1 teaspoonful of vanilla

Beat eggs, add sugar, cocoanut, nuts, corn flakes, and vanilla; mix well, then add flour. Drop by spoonfuls in buttered pans. Bake in moderate oven.—Mrs. D. I. L., Texas.

Left Over Potatoes

Slice the potatoes in a buttered baking dish, then take six slices of chopped bacon (which has been fried) and sprinkle it over the top of the sliced potatoes. Finish by sprinkling the entire mixture with buttered bread crumbs, add salt and pepper and moisten with a cupful of leftover soup. Bake for three-quarters of an hour in a hot oven.—I. R. H., Conn.

Health Muffins

¾ cupful of shortening
3 eggs
2 cupfuls of molasses
2 cupfuls of hot water
2 cupfuls of bran
2 cupfuls of graham flour
2 cupfuls of white flour
3 teaspoonfuls of soda
1 teaspoonful of salt
½ pounded of seeded raisins
½ pound of chopped dates

This makes four dozen delicious muffins.—E. V. B., Cal.

Tomato Hamburgs

1 pound of round steak
1 egg

Grind steak as fine as it is liked. Mix egg with steak and a few bread crumbs. Season to taste. Mix all together with a little water (hot or cold), make into balls and place into dripping pan. Make a cream sauce, add half a can of tomatoes, pour over meat balls and place in hot oven. Bake ten minutes on one side, turn over and bake ten minutes on other side.—Mrs. A. G., Colorado.

Children's Favorite Omelet

Cut up four slices of bacon in small pieces and fry with a small minced onion, until bacon is done. Add two large tomatoes that have been peeled and cut into very small pieces and simmer till smooth. Then add six eggs slightly beaten and cook gently till eggs are set (stirring the eggs and tomatoes continually while cooking). Serve on hot buttered toast for the children's luncheon.—Mrs. C. B. K., Illinois.

Science Finds Health in Plain Gelatine

SCIENCE has recently made some very remarkable discoveries about the important health value of plain, edible gelatine in the daily diet.

Tests extending over a period of years clearly prove that it has a most effective colloidal action in softening and emulsifying other foods in the stomach —which means that dishes prepared with Knox Sparkling Gelatine—the purest form of plain, edible gelatine—are a positive aid in the digestion of other foods. This is of great importance to those troubled with indigestion.

To Make Children Sturdy

Sherman, the noted authority on nutrition, in his book, "Chemistry of Food and Nutrition," shows that plain, edible gelatine is rich in Lysine, nature's growth-promoting element. Knox Sparkling Gelatine is therefore highly beneficial in the diet of children, and especially so for children who do not properly respond to nourishment. This is of particular interest to mothers who want their children to grow rosy-cheeked and sturdy.

In the Diet of Invalids and Convalescents

These discoveries about the health-giving properties of gelatine are of great value in the diet of invalids, convalescents, and dyspeptics.

When it is remembered that an almost endless variety of appetite-tempting dishes may be easily prepared with

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE

these scientific discoveries become of the utmost importance to everyone, not only for their value in regulating the ordinary diet, but in infant feeding, indigestion, acid stomach, malnutrition, and a host of other disorders.

FREE—To Every Reader

A digest of the Scientific Investigation on the Health Value of Knox Gelatine with Mrs. Knox's books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy," will be sent free for your grocer's name and 4c for postage. Address:

Health Dept.,
Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Inc.
142 Knox Avenue Johnstown, N. Y.

A Cornerstone Box

Continued from page 31

those who conceived it. It is home. Into its building may there go not only the anxious forethought of those who shall be the first to live in it and the faithful craftsmanship of designer, but the honest service of potential magicians —workmen who out of dead things, as cement and steel, wood and brick and mortar, can create, if they will, a whole instinct with life and soul. Let whoever live in this house deal with it tenderly, for it shall know all their thoughts—all their hopes, their strivings, their disappointments and their successes. May its floors and walls and its every part become, like old violins, full of sweet music, because of those whose lives have seasoned it. And let any who shall level this house, maybe fifty, a hundred, two hundred years hence, do so gently, pray, in memory of those who loved it."

By all means have a cornerstone box in your new home. And don't put it off until the shingles are on the roof!

A Newspaper Man's Garden

Continued from page 39

but we do use up every stray berry and bit of fruit for jams and jellies which are almost impossible to buy now. We are not slaves to our garden. No work is done on Sundays except in the rush season in the spring and only then is three hours allowed from the priceless only all-day-at-home which the family claims for other purposes.

Of course, there are seasons when some of all these things we grow or try to grow are failures out and out, for we are very far from being wise gardeners, and as the small son once said when he saw one of his father's experiments in making two kinds of fruit grow on a tree where only one had grown before, "nature *is* a scream." There is nothing spectacular about our garden or gardening methods—it is not even a very orderly garden—and the editor thought a few words about it would be interesting because it shows that a garden is possible.

It doesn't take much time, really, to have a little garden and a very productive one. It helps both mentally and physically and it gives one money to spend on trips and treats that would otherwise go to the middleman. It is fine also to see the children and plants and flowers, young growing things together. There are drama and comedy and history always making in a garden and with an observant elder to point these out the little folks are the gainers.

The planting and nurturing of our garden and flower spaces has not cost us very much in money, either. If so we could not have had it. We never have as much to spend on fertilizer as we hope for; we have never been able to put in the rose garden we plan so often on paper, or to have the tools and equipment we would like. But we do order our seeds from the best seedsmen and each year are enabled to do some one constructive thing towards the betterment of the whole—one year piping the garden for water, for instance. Yet with the limited time and funds we have—and I say this only to encourage others—we have taken many prizes and ribbons for exhibits in local flower and vegetable shows and they have meant far more to us than all the golf cups we never won.

A wonderful Christmas Plum Pudding and Candy

THEY are easily and quickly made and a delicious ending to the hearty Christmas dinner. Other SPECIAL recipes for Christmas Desserts and Candies will be sent upon request.

Chocolate Plum Pudding

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cup cold water
1 pint milk
1 cup sugar
1½ squares chocolate
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup seeded raisins
¾ cup dates
½ cup nuts
½ cup currants
3 egg whites
salt

Soften gelatine in cold water 10 minutes. Melt chocolate with part of the sugar; add a little milk, making a smooth paste. Put milk in double boiler. When hot, add melted chocolate, sugar, salt and soaked gelatine. Remove from fire; when mixture begins to thicken, add vanilla, fruit and nut meats, chopped and lastly fold in beaten egg whites. Turn into wet mold decorated with whole nut meats and raisins. Chill. Remove to serving dish and garnish with holly. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla, or with a currant jelly sauce.

Christmas Candy Supreme

THIS Knox Gelatine Candy, placed in an attractive box, tied with the Christmas colors and decorated with a bit of holly makes a most acceptable gift for your friends.

1 level tablespoon Knox Sparkling Gelatine
2 squares chocolate
3 cups sugar
1 cup sour cream
¼ cup chopped English walnut meats
¼ teaspoonful cinnamon
½ cup Sultana raisins
½ cup candied cherries
Pinch salt

Soak gelatine in 2 tablespoons cold water 10 minutes. Melt chocolate in saucepan placed in larger saucepan containing boiling water. Add sugar and sour cream alternately while stirring constantly. Bring to boiling point and let boil until mixture forms a soft ball when tried in cold water. Remove from fire, add gelatine, and when dissolved, add cinnamon, raisins, cherries (cut small) and nut meats. When partially cool, beat until creamy and turn into buttered tins, having mixture about 1¼ inches deep. Cool, remove from pan; cut in slices for serving.

Note: If sour cream is not available, use 1 cup of milk and 1½ tablespoonful butter.

Recipe Books Free

Our books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy," will be sent for your grocer's name and 4c in postage.

Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Inc.
142 Knox Avenue Johnstown, N. Y.

LOTS of people sneer at fish. A president of the United States has said that he never "saw a fish that exhibited any human emotion," so he didn't mind catching them.

I've watched my gold fish pretty carefully the past summer. In the tiny lily pool in my backyard, they exhibited many human traits. For one thing, they love companionship. They flock together, always swimming in a school, like a squadron of ships. For another thing, they are friendly. They come up to be fed every time you approach the pool. They eat out of your hand. Then, they like to play. Who has imagined that fish were playful? Then, again, they like to get in the dirt at the bottom of the pool and root. They remind me of children.

Altogether, I thought my fish had a number of human traits.

J. K. RUGOWSKI, who is hailed as the "Wisconsin Burbank" for his achievements in the development of new horticultural wonders, writes that his experience proves "to the world that it not only pays to *work* and *wait*, but it always *wins*!" A very suggestive formula for success —Work, Wait, Win!

IN January, we will visit the home of Elbert Hubbard, "the Sage of East Aurora." Hubbard, "Fra Elbertus," as he often signed himself, was our most strenuous apostle of the glory of work. It was his philosophy, his religion. But he also pleaded for intelligent direction to that work, and for a sympathetic attitude towards others. "The mintage of wisdom," he said, "is to know that rest is rust and that real happiness lies in love, laughter and work."

Thousands of men and women in this generation owe their success to his inspiration. He was the dean of American editorial writers; his imitators are legion. He went down on the Lusitania, and there is good evidence to show that it was sunk to stop his pen!

A MAN in Chicago told me, with a glow in his eye, how he spent three weeks this summer trying to get a picture of a humming bird. He was just a chance acquaintance at the depot, but his soul was filled with that mystic appeal which none can resist. He loved Nature; his feet were on the ground.

AGE is only relative. We speak of certain parts of the world as being "old"—certain parts of the country as being "old." Even the trees seem more ancient and gnarled—everything seems frayed and wearied. Yet one part of the world is just as old as another.

The parts that seem old to us are only the parts that man has used, abused, ravished. The parts he has left unsullied are the parts we call "new country."

I AM grateful to all the good cooks in our family who have contributed their recipes to make our "Cook's Round Table" a success. We are using the recipes as quickly as possible. If you haven't sent yours in, do it now. Perhaps, we can enlarge the department, if enough of you pitch in! We certainly have a lot of good cooks in our family.

NATURE'S best hours are the silent ones. Nature is never so wonderful, so sympathetic, so divine, as when she is silent listening scornfully to your vain prattling, your snooping, and your flattery.

Nature makes no excuse for her shabby dress or her tears. You have but to look at her to know that you know nothing at all. She hears all and tells nothing. And she is of the feminine gender! What a rebuke in her silence!

> The wit of conversation consists more in finding it in others, than in showing a great deal yourself. He who goes out of your company, pleased with his own facetiousness and ingenuity, will the sooner come into it again. Most men had rather please than admire you, and seek less to be instructed and diverted than approved and applauded, and it is certainly the most delicate sort of pleasure, to please another.
>
> But that sort of wit which employs itself insolently in criticizing and censuring the words and sentiments of others in conversation, is absolute folly; for it answers none of the ends of conversation. He who uses it neither improves others, is improved himself, nor pleases any one.—Benjamin Franklin.

NEXT month, Mrs. Marx Oberndorfer, chairman of the music committee of the Federated Women's Clubs, inaugurates a music department in Fruit, Garden and Home. Mrs. Oberndorfer is a nationally-known writer and lecturer on music. Her work has taken her from coast to coast. She will bring better music into your home, and a better appreciation of it to your home, if you will avail yourselves of her counsel thru this magazine. This is only one of the many new services which we have arranged for during the coming year.

IN January, we will be ready to announce the most important service feature which has ever been offered the readers of a home magazine in the world. A feature which carries you thru every step in planning your home to the final landscape planting undertaken. No other magazine has ever undertaken such a comprehensive service.

AS the old year draws to a close, let us not think so much of the mistakes of the past, as of the hope of the future. Dawn comes not on blasted faith and lost opportunity, but on the threshold of days in which we will yet triumph!

Editor.

Girls: Here's just the big, lovable, talking, walking, sleeping doll about which you have long been dreaming. She is a dandy play mate. Just imagine the fun you can have dressing her in your baby clothing—they will not be one bit too big for her. At night you can dress her in your little nightie and take her to bed with you. She will go to sleep before you do. In the morning, as you pick her up, she will open her beautiful eyes and call you "Mama" just like a real baby. You can easily get one of these fine dolls.

Mothers: Make that little sweetheart of yours, your relatives or friends, supremely happy with one of these beautiful, life-size "Mama" dolls. Nothing else you can give her will so gladden her little heart. She will devote hours at a time to playing with one of these fine dolls. It will foster that beautiful attribute, mother love, and help to make her the kind of girl you want her to be.

Betty-Lou—that is the doll's name, is beautiful in appearance, and is very daintily dressed. She is sixteen inches tall and plump in proportion. She says "Mama" plainly and closes her eyes every time she lies down. Being made of unbreakable material, she is not easily damaged. This beautiful doll is dressed in pink and white rompers, cap to match, stockings and patent leather shoes. You will fall in love with her instantly.

Christmas: Christmas will soon be here. What more suitable gift could you wish to give to the little girl you love? You will hear a shout of delight when that little "fairy" in your home finds one of these adorable dolls in her stocking Christmas morning.

Our Offer: You will receive one of these fine Betty-Lou dolls, postpaid, as a reward for sending us subscriptions to Fruit, Garden and Home amounting to only $3.00. Your own new or renewal subscription may be included. ***Subscription Rates: 3 years $1.00; 2 years 70c; 1 year 35c.***

Extra Reward for Promptness: Send us your $3 Doll Subscription Club before December 20th, and you will receive, as an extra reward, a heavy cardboard Doll House 11 by 11 by 7 inches, lithographed in three colors; and three baby paper dolls having nine different suits and dresses.

FRUIT, GARDEN AND HOME

199 Success Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa

"A New Race of Apples!"

declares Prof. Wendell Paddock

"I LOOK for it (Stark's Golden Delicious) to be the starting point of **A NEW RACE OF APPLES"** (after he had seen its amazing habit of **regularly bearing on new 1-year wood year after year).** "It beats anything I ever saw. A beautiful golden color and **one of the best keepers.** I have never tasted an apple that was richer or higher in quality. The fanciest apple I ever saw. **Stark's Golden Delicious is the most remarkable apple production in recent years!"**—the words of one of America's foremost apple authorities, **Prof. Wendell Paddock, OHIO State Horticulturist,** Columbus, O.

Ohio State Horticulturist

Prof. Paddock is just one of the Nationally-known experts who marvel at the Stark's Golden Delicious record. For instance, here is what—

PROF. U. P. HEDRICK,

New York's most celebrated Pomologist, declared in **The Rural New Yorker:**

"Stark's Golden Delicious is creating the sensation of the times among apple growers!"

Similar **enthusiasm** is shown by apple authorities all over the U. S. For example, **Luther Burbank** reports: "I have found Stark's Golden Delicious an **unusually young bearer.** They bore the 3rd summer after being set out and have **borne regularly every year since."** Doesn't **ALL** this make you want to know **MORE** about—

Average Size Stark's Golden Delicious Apple

Photo showing PROF. HOWE, N. Y. EXP. STA. beside 3-yr.-old Stark's Golden Delicious tree bearing crop 2 years ago. Last year, at 4-yrs.-old, it bore a BIG crop. This year (1925)—when 5 yrs. old, it bore 4 bushels. Baldwin apple trees in the same orchard didn't begin bearing until 10 years old.

Stark's Golden Delicious

J. E Eggers' orchard, St. Louis Co., Mo., with 50 Golden Delicious trees. Every one bore fruit the third summer after planting. He writes: "Every tree has 5 to 20 beautiful apples upon it. Some of them bore at two years. The best apple I have."

The YELLOW APPLE That Is Amazing All America!

Get Complete Information by sending in the Coupon below **today!**

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Write for your FREE Copy of this BIG 80-Page De Luxe Edition Catalog, showing 316 Beautiful, True-to-Nature Color Photos of Prize-Winning **FRUITS, SHRUBS, SHADE TREES** and **ROSE BUSHES**—and learn WHY—

PROF. C. I. LEWIS, Managing Editor **AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER MAGAZINE** (former CHIEF OREGON EXP. STA.) states so emphatically—

"No other apple has received such quick approval by **both** the orchard men and state horticulturists!"

See This Magnificent Apple

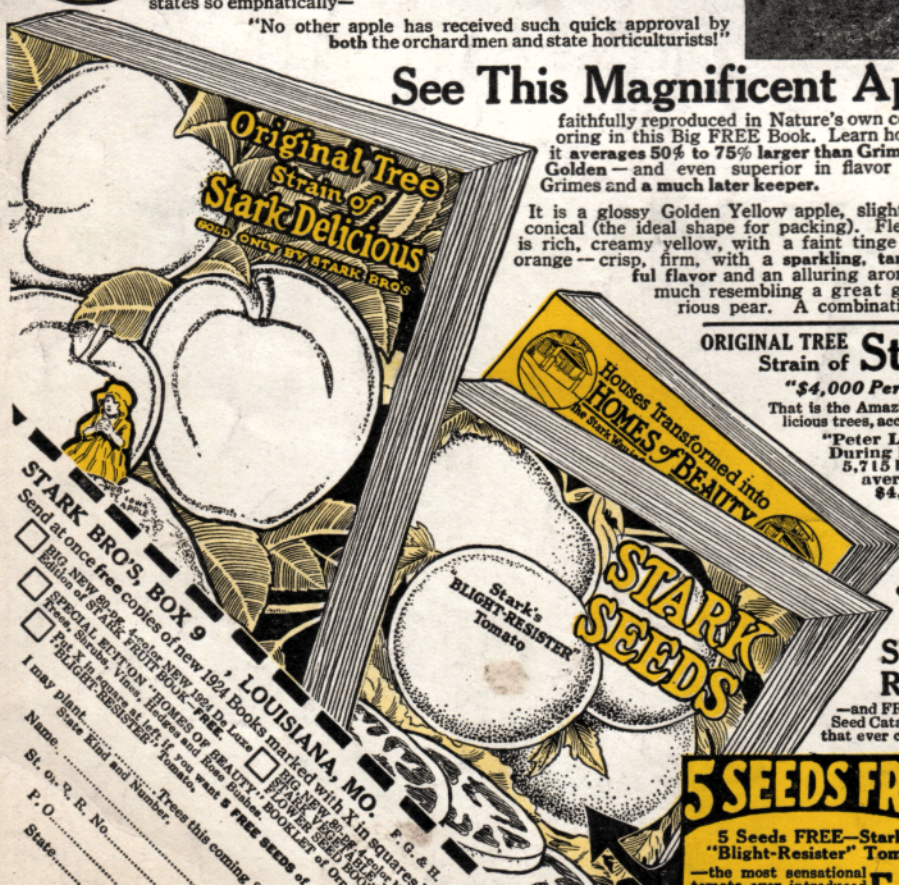
faithfully reproduced in Nature's own coloring in this Big FREE Book. Learn how it **averages 50% to 75% larger than Grimes Golden**—and even superior in flavor to Grimes and **a much later keeper.**

It is a glossy Golden Yellow apple, slightly conical (the ideal shape for packing). Flesh is rich, creamy yellow, with a faint tinge of orange—crisp, firm, with a **sparkling, tangful flavor** and an alluring aroma much resembling a great glorious pear. A combination of mild sweetness and sprightly spiciness that **pleases** everybody.

PROF. W. S. BROCK, Secretary ILLINOIS State Horticultural Soc., writes:

"In this variety you certainly have a bonanza! The apple is **A MARVELOUS KEEPER** as well as having **Extraordinary High Quality."**

Post yourself about this remarkable apple—**SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE COUPON**—or a postcard at once!


Original Tree Strain of Stark Delicious
SOLD ONLY BY STARK BROS
Houses Transformed into HOMES of BEAUTY
STARK SEEDS
Stark's BLIGHT-RESISTER Tomato

ORIGINAL TREE Strain of Stark Delicious (RED) *Sold Only by* **Stark Bro's**

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